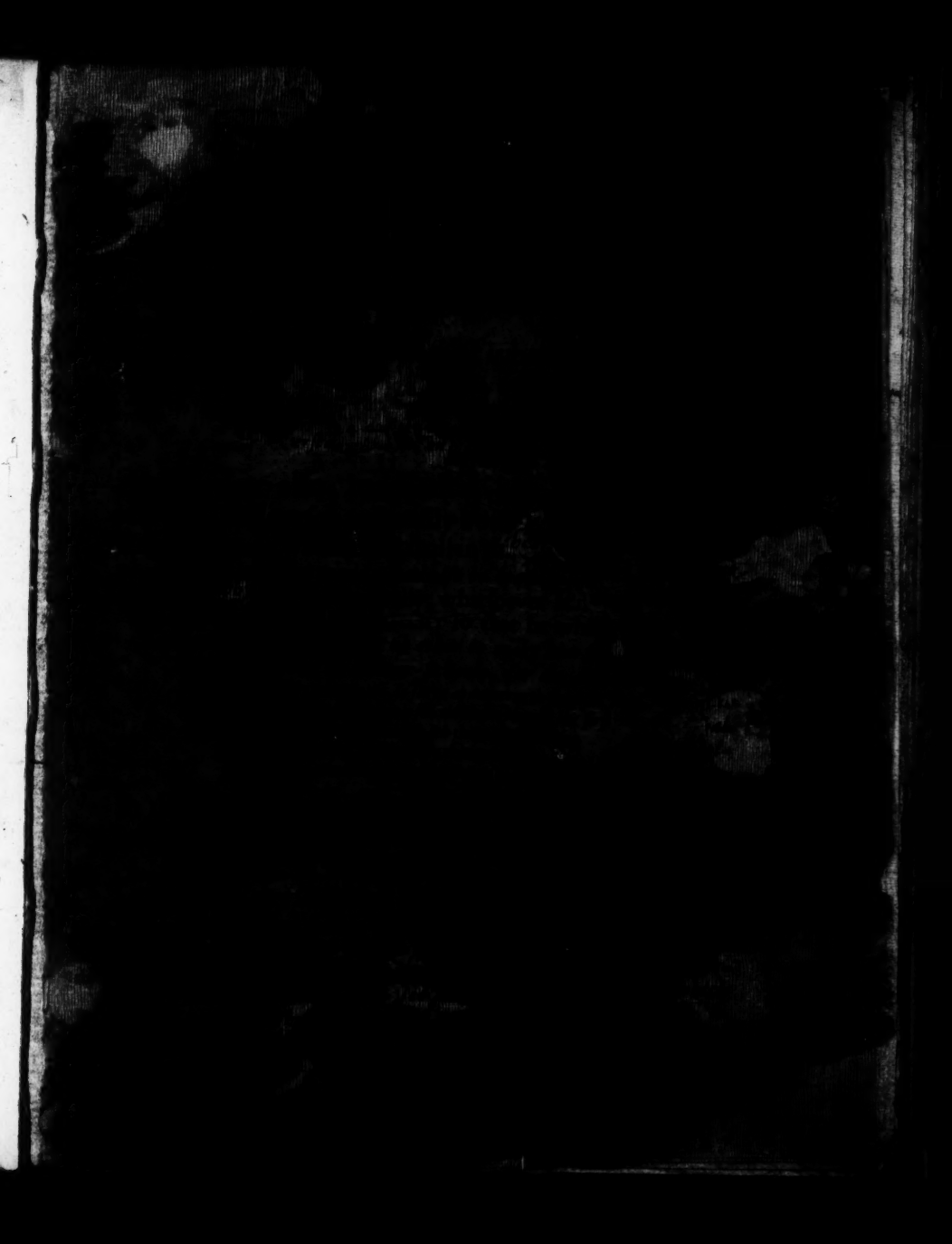


The Schoole-Maſter his Profeſſion.

I Profeſſe to teach thee, that art vtterly ignorant to read perfectly, and write truely, and with iudgement to vnderſtand the reaſon of our Engliſh-tongue with great expedition, eaſe, and pleaſure.

I will teach thee that art vnperfect in either of them to perfect thy skill in few dayes with great eaſe.

I vndertake to teach all my Schollers, that ſhall be trained vp for any Grammar-Schoole, that they ſhall neuer erre in writing the true Orthography of any word truely pronounced: which, what eaſe and benefit it will bring vnto Schoole-maſters, they beſt know: and the ſame profit doe I offer to all other, both men, and women, that now for want hereof, are aſhamed to write to their beſt friends: for which I haue heard many Gentlemen offer much.

I aſſure all Schoole-maſters of the Engliſh tongue, that they ſhall not only teach their ſchollers with great perfection, but alſo that I ſhall with more eaſe and profit, and in ſhorter time teach a hundred ſchollers ſooner than before they could teach fortie.

I hope by this plaine and ſhort kind of teaching, to incourage many to reade, that never otherwiſe would haue learned. And ſo more knowledge will be brought into this land, and more Bookes bought than otherwiſe would haue beene.

I ſhall eaſe the poorer ſort, of much charge that they haue bin at, in maintaining their children long at ſchoole, and in buying many Bookes.

Strangers that now blame our Tongue of difficulty, and uncertainty, ſhall by mee plainely ſee and vnderſtand thoſe things which they haue thought hard.

I doe teach the firſt part of Arithmeticke, to know or write any number.

By the practice thereunto adjoyned all learners ſhall ſo fr[illegible]y tune their voyces, as that they ſhall truely or naturally pronounce [illegible] kinde of ſtile, in their proſe or verſe.

By the ſame practice, Children ſhall learne in a Catechiſme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and civill behaviour.

I have made a part of a briefe Chronologie for practise of reading hard words, wherein thou ſhalt bee [illegible]elped for the underſtanding of the Bible and other Hiſtories: and [illegible]ner ſcholler learne to know when his Authors both Greeke and La[illegible], and when the principall Hiſtories in them were done.

I have ſet downe a table containing [illegible]aching the true writing and underſtanding of any hard Engliſh word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof, by a plaine Engliſh word: wherby childern ſhall bee prepared for the underſtanding of thouſands of Latine words before they enter the Grammer Schoole, which alſo will bring much delight and judgment to others. Therefore if thou underſtandeſt not any word in this Booke not before expounded, ſeeke the Table.

If I be generally received, I ſhall cauſe one uniforme manner of teaching a thing which as it hath brought much profit unto the Latine tongue, ſo would it doe to all other languages, if the like were practiſed.

Finally, I have given thee ſuch Examples for faire Writing, whereby in every Schoole all bad hands may bee abandoned, that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhalt ſeldome finde in England) they alone will coſt thee much more money than I aske thee for my whole profeſsion.

If thou deſireſt to be further ſatisfied, for the performance of theſe things, reade the preface, where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt Booke, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

Others in their Writings (gentle Reader) may juſtly uſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a Scholler: but I am inforced of neceſſitie to affect that plaine rudeneſſe, which may fit the capacity of thoſe perſons with whom I have to deale. The learneder ſort are able to underſtand my purpoſe, and to teach this Treatiſe without further direction. I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech to the unskilfull, which deſire to make uſe of it, for their own private benefit, and to ſuch men and women of trade, as Taylors, Weavers, Shoppe-keepers, Seamſters, and ſuch others, as have undertaken the charge of teaching others; give me leave therefore, (I beſeech you) to ſpeake plainely and familiarly to thee, yea let me intreat thee to give diligent heed to thoſe things which I ſhall deliver unto thee; I ſeeke nothing by thee, but thine owne pleaſure, eaſe, and profit, and the good of the ſchollers. If peradventure ſome things at the firſt it may ſeeme ſomwhat hard or ſtrange unto thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee: ſo if thou take diligent paines in it but 4 daies thou ſhalt learne many very profitable things that thou never kneweſt; yea, thou ſhalt know more of the Engliſh tongue, than any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in *England* knoweth: thou ſhalt teach thy Schollers with better commendation and profit then any other, not following this order, teacheth; and thou maieſt ſit on thy ſhop-boord at thy loomes or at thy needle, and never hinder thy work to heare thy Schollers, after thou haſt once made this little Booke familiar to thee. The practice and order of Studie, I know is a ſtranger to thee; yet muſt thou now be ſure that thou paſſe not over any one word, before thou well underſtand it. If thou canſt not find out the meaning and true uſe of any rule, or word, and having none preſent to help thee, make a mark there at with thy pen or pin, until thou meeteſt with your Miniſter, or other learned Scholler, of whom thou maiſt inquire; and doe not thinke it any diſcredit to declare thy want, being in a matter pertaining to Grammar, or other ſuch things as thoſe of thy condition are uſually unacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelfe, that all wiſe men will commend thee that deſireſt knowledge, which many reiect, but they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Scoggins* Prieſt, who becauſe he had uſed his old *Annumpſimus* for theſe dozen yeares, would not leave it for the other new *Adumpſimus* though it were never ſo good. Two things generally you muſt mark for the uſe of this Booke; firſt, the true underſtanding of it, in the matter; Secondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be only a Scholler; then the order of teaching it, if thou be alſo a Teacher. And for the firſt, where I proteſſe to teach with farre more eaſe and pleaſure to the learner, And therefore with greater ſpeed than others, underſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principall things to learne; to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to divide truly any word of many. For the firſt, I have diſpoſed ſillables ſo in the firſt Booke, howſoever at the firſt ſight they may ſeeme common, as that thou canſt meet none, but either thou haſt it there ſet downe, or at leaſt ſo many like both for the beginning or end, as that none can be propounded unto thee, that thou ſhalt not be skilfull in.

And I have ſo begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees unto harder, that they firſt learned, all the other will follow with very little labour. Theſe Syllables knowne, becauſe all words, be they never ſo long or hard, be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learne, but to divide them; for which I have laide downe ſo eaſie and certaine Rules (beleeve me that have tried) as that thou ſhalt never erre

in any hard word; I doubt not but thine owne experience shall find [illegible]e, and so my promise in that point performed to the full. Marvell not *why* in t[illegible] book I have differed in writing many syllables from the usuall manner, yea from my selfe in the rest of the worke; as *templ* without (*e*) *tun* with one (*n*) and *plum* not *plums*, &c. My reason is, I have put there no more letters than are of absolute necessity, when in the rest I have followed custome; yea often I write the same word diversly (if it bee used indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kinde of writing. Touching the speeches at the end of th[illegible], 2, 4, 7, and 8, Chapter regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpose [illegible] is to bring thee to present use of reading words of one syllable, which [illegible] learned to spell, and so thou mayest have nothing in the second book to l[illegible] onely division of words, and other hard observations. The Titles of the[illegible] and Notes, in the Margent (which I would alwayes have thee diligently read [illegible]mark) will make these things more plaine unto thee.

Also where I undertake to make thee to write the true Orthography of any word truly pronounced, I must meane it of those words whose writing is determined; for there are many, wherein the best Englishmen in this Land are not agreed, as some write *malicious* deriving it from *malice*, other write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitiosus*. So some write *German* from the Latine, some *Germaine* from the French. Neither doe I deale with proper Names, strange words of Art in severall Sciences, nor the unknowne termes of peculiar Countries (if they differ from ordinary rules) unlesse somtimes on some speciall occasion. I know ere this, thou thirstest that art a Teacher, to heare how thou mayest with more ease and profit teach a hundred Schollers, than before forty; follow my advice, and I warrant thee successe. Let every one of thy Schollers (for the best thou hast shall learne, that here which he never knew, neither needeth hee any other for English) provide and use this book, then divide thy Schollers in 2, 3, or 4, sorts as thy Number is (for more thou needest not, although thou hast a hundred Schollers) and place so many of them as are neerest of like forwardnesse, in one lesson or forme, as in Grammar Schooles; And so goe through the whole number, not making above foure companies at the most: so that thou shalt have but foure Lectures to heare, though thou hast a hundred Schollers, whereas before thou hadst forty Lectures though but forty Schollers. Then when thou wouldst heare any forme, call them forth all, bee they ten, twenty, or more together: heare two or three that thou most suspectest to be most negligent, or of dullest conceit, and let all the other attend, or let one read one line, sentence or part; another the next, and so through, so that all doe somewhat, and none know when or what shall be required of him, encourage the most diligent and tendereſt natures. And thus doubt not, but thou shalt doe more good unto twenty in one houre, then before unto foure in severall lessons. For the apposing of each other, as I have directed in the end of the second Booke, emulation and feare of discredit will make them envie who shall excell. By this meanes also, every one in a higher forme shall bee well able to helpe those under him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which hee hath lately learned. Now touching the framing and sweet toning of the voyce, I have given thee this help: I have added for prose all sorts of stile, both dialogue, and other; and for verse, Psalmes and other verses of all the severall sorts usuall, which being well taught, will frame thee to the naturall reading of any English. But I here must

make

make earnest request unto all carefull Ministers, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their Parishes, they would sometimes repaire unto the schooles of such Teachers as are not Grammarians, to heare their children pronounce, and so help such with their direction, that desire to use this Booke in their Schooles; for it is lamentable to see into what ignorant handling silly little children chance, which should at first bee most skilfully grounded; which is the onely cause of such woefull ignorance in so many men and women that cannot write (without great errour) one sentence of English, therefore let Parents now bee wise to whom they commit their Children.

But to returne to my teaching Teacher. If thou desirest to be informed how to teach this Treatise, mark diligently the direction given in all places of the book, and as thy Scholler is in saying his lesson, marke what words he misseth, and them note with thy pen or pin, and let him repeate them at the next Lecture, and so untill he be perfect, not regarding those where he is sure. And let his fellowes also remember them to oppose him in them in their appositions. But mee thought I heard thee say, that my reasons have perswaded thee to bee willing to teach this; but thou canst not move all their Parents to be willing to bestow so much mony in a Book at the first. Tell them from me, that they need buy no more, and then they shall save much by the bargaine. But they will reply, that his little young child prowill have torne it before it bee halfe learned. Then answer him, that a remedie is vided for them also, which is this: First, the Printer upon the sight hereof hath framed the Horn-book, according to the order of this book, making the first part of my second page the matter thereof, which in my opinion he did with good reason; for a child may by this Treatise almost learn to spell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other Horn-booke. But this latter, being first learned, being the groundwork of spelling, all the rest of this work will be gotten with small labour. Secondly, I have so disposed the placing of my first book, that if the child should teare out every leafe as fast as he learneth it, yet it shall not bee greatly hurtfull, for every new following Chapter repeateth and teacheth againe all that went before. I hope if it be a reasonable man, that this entrance in them, prefixed the manner how to understand the use of them, whereunto I referre thee, having beene already overtedious. For the particular ordinary sounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leaving it to the ordering of the Teacher, especially it being before sufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus have I so plainely prattled and lisped unto thee, as that I hope thou understandest my purpose and single heart for thy good; which if I finde accepted, I may peradventure hereafter proceed in my course, for the ease and speedy attayning the learned Languages: an argument which as it is more pertinent to my profession, so might it be rather expected from me then this poore Pamphlet. But in the meane time, if in this thou finde my words true, accept my good will, and give glory to GOD.

***

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.
q.r.ꝛ.ſ.s.t.v.u.w.x.y.ʒ.ꝛ.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.
M.N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.U.
W.X.Y.Z.

A.a b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l.m.n.o.p.
q.r.ſ.s.t.v.u w.x.y.z.&.

A.B C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.
N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.V.W.X.
Y.Z.Æ.

A.a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.k.l m.n.o.p.q.
r.ſ.s.t.v.u.w.x.y z.&.

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.I.K.L.M.
N.O.P.Q.R.S.T.V.W.X.Y.
Z.Æ.

ct.ij.ſr.ſi.ſi.ſh.ſl.ſl.ff.ſſ.ſt.ſt.

The first Booke of the English Schoole-Master.

Chap. I.

TEaching all Syllables of two Letters, beginning with the easiest, and joyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceive by placing (c) betwixt (k) and (s) and coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

The titles of the Chapters must not bee taught the Schollers, but onely direct the Teachers.

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
	Ad	ed	id	od	ud
	Af	ef	if	of	uf
	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug
	Ab	eb	**	ob	**
	Al	el	il	ol	ul
	Am	em	im	om	um
	An	en	in	on	un
	Ap	ep	ip	op	up
	Ar	er	ir	oz	ur
	At	et	it	ot	ut
	Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
	Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
	As	es	is	os	us
	Az	ez	iz	oz	iz
Diphthongs.	Ai	ei	*	oi	*
	Ap	ep	*	op	*
	Au	eu	*	ou	*
	Aw	ew	*	ow	*
	Ar	er	ir	or	ur

	a	e	i	o	u
	Ba	be	bi	bo	bu
	Da	de	di	do	du
	Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu
	Ga	ge	gi	go	gu
	Ha	he	hi	ho	hu
	La	le	li	lo	lu
	Ma	me	mi	mo	mu
	Na	ne	ni	no	nu
	Pa	pe	pi	po	pu
	Ra	re	ri	ro	ru
	Ta	te	ti	to	tu
	Ka	ke	ki	ko	ku
	Ca	ce	ci	co	cu
	Sa	se	si	so	su
	Za	ze	zi	zo	zu
	Ja	ie	ji	io	iu
	Va	ve	**	vo	**
	Wa	we	wi	wo	* *
	Qua	que	qui	quo	**

If you doe ill, fy on us all: Vp, go on: loe I see a pye
So it is, if I doe lye,
Ah, is it so? he is my foe. Woe is me, oh I dye,
Woe be to me if I doe so. Yee see in me, no lie to be.

When your scholler hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels: & after a fortnight, daies or when hee is skilfull in them, teach him to call all the other letters consonants, and so proceed with the other words of Art, as they stand in the margent; never troubling his memory with a new word, before hee bee perfect in the old.

C. before a, o, u, like (k) but before e, or i, like (s) if no other letter come betweene.

Now may you teach your Scholler; that he can spell nothing without a vowell.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowell, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

Chap. II.

TEacheth to joyne the two former sorts of sillables together, I meane (ab and ba) and so the rest, with practise of reading the same sorts of words of three letters. And here you see, that this and every new chapter doth so repeat that went before, that your Scholler may forget nothing.

Ba bab ba bad ba bar bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bi bil bi bit.
Bo bot bo bon bo bos boy boy.
Bu bud but bug bu bul bu but buy.
Da dad dag day dant daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di dio dig dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop doy dot dow.
Du dup dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fent few. Fi fil fin fir fit.
Fo fog fop foy fo for. Fu ful fur.
Ga gad gag ga gap gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup got.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hue.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad mam man ma map mas maw may.
Me meg men mes. Mi mil mis.
Mo mop mos mow. Mu mul mum mur.
Na nag nam na. Ne nel net ne new.

Here you may teach your Scholler to call these words syllables and that so many Letters as wee spell together, wee call a sylla ble. And you may repeate the first two letters as often as the ca pacitie of a childe shall require it. And for the more pleasure of the child, I haue used such syllables as are used for English words.

If your Scholler bee ready in the former tearmes of a vowell, consonant, and a sylla ble, you may now teach him what a Diphthong is, especially that in the former Chapter, ai ei, oi, au, eu, ou.

Ni nib bib nil nip nit. No nod noz not now.
Nu num nun nut.
Pa pan pas pat paw par pay.
Pe ped peg pen. Pi pid pil pir.
Po pod pot. Pu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran rap rar raw ray.
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tow.
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow tay.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
* Ca cal cam can cap cat.
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
Cu cud cuf cul cu cup cur cut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw, se sel set.
Si sip sir sit, so sob som sop sot sow.
Su sun, su sup.
Za iar iag iaw. Je iet iow, Ju iud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Wa ban bat. We ber.
Wa wag wan was wat way.
We wed well wet.
Wi wil win. Wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quib quit.

*In these kind of words of one syllable, wee use only (e) before (a,o,u) and (k) before (e and i) and not otherwise, except in fained words as (Cis for Ciſſely) Kate for Katherin, as in some proper names as Cis the father of Saul.

But we use (ſ) before any vowels: therefore have I placed them as you see.

* Boy goe thy way up to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay Nag, fill him well, and see hee be fat, and I will rid me of him: for he will be but dull, as his dam; if a man bid well for him, I will tell him of it; if not, I doe but rob him, and so God will vexe me, and may let me go to hell, if I get but a jawbone of him ill.

* This speech is made only of the words taught before, where you are not to regard the sence being frivolous, but only to teach distinct reading. And this observe in the best making your Scholler to read them perfectly, but not the Titles of Chapters, nor Notes in the Margent.

Chap. III.

SEtting downe onely all those syllables that are of three letters beginning with two consonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.
Bza bze bzi bzo bzu.
Cha che chi cho chu.
Cla cle cli clo clu.

Here examine your Scholler what Conso-

nants will follow b, and let him answer (l) or (r) and so practise him in all the rest. For the more perfect hee is in them, the more ease & benefit you shall finde, when you come to the rules of division in the second booke I call (h) a consonant here and elsewhere for examples sake, which properly is not so, to avoyd multitude of Rules.

Cra cre cri cro cru
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo **
Fla fle fli flo flu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gla gle gli glo glu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.
Gra gre gri gro gru.
Kna kne kni kno knu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu.
Sca sce sci sco scu.
Ska ske ski sko sku.
Sha she shi sho shu.
Sla sle sli slo slu.
Sma sme smi smo smu.
Sna sne sni suo snu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Sta ste sti sto stu.
Swa swe swi swo **
Squa que squi squo squ.
Tha the thi tho thu.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Twa twe twi two**.
Wha whe who whu.
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.

Chap. IV.

HHre are adjoyned the sillables of the former chapter, with the second sort of those in the first chapter, beginning with (ab) And then teach to reade words made of those syllables.

Although I have so disposed these wordes as that the latter chapters are a repetition of the former, yet would I have Schollers in every fourme say over in part some of that they have learned, and appose one another, as I have taught in the first Chapters of the second book.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. Blu blut.
Bza bzag bzand bza bzas bzot bzay.
Bze bzed bzet bzow. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow.
Cha champ chap chas chat. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
Dza dzab dzak dzag dzam dzaw dzy.
Dze dzeg dzi dzip. Dzo dzum dzop dzu.
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat flaw flay. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flox. Flu flux.
Fra frap. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glib.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno know knotw. Knu knub knung.

Pla pat play. Plo pled plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
* Sca scab scan scar.
Ske skeg scep skew skil skin skip.
Sco scot scot scul scum.
Sha shed shad shal, shed shel shew.
Sla slab slay sle slew.
Sli slid slip slit. Slo slop slow slu slut.
Sme smel smi smit, smo smot, smu smut.
Sna snag snap snat, sni snip, sno snow, snu snut.
Spa span spar, spe sped spel spow.
Spi spil spin spit, spo spot; spu spur.
[illegible] stat stag star stay, stem.
Sti stif stil stir, sto stod stow, stu stub stuf stur.
Swa swad swag swan swap sway, swe swel.
Swi swig swil swim.
Tha than that thaw, the them then they.
Thi thin this, tho thon, thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trep. Tri trim trip.
Tro trop trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twy twig. (whol whom.
Wha what. Whe when whey. Why whip. Who
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig wril. Wro wrot.
Squa squab squad squat, squi squib.

* I have placed (c and k) as in the second chapter, although you shall finde (k) written before (a and u) as in (skarlet, scul) yet doe the most exact writers say (scarlet, scul.) but (Kalender.

I met a man by the way this day, who when hee saw me, hit mee a blow that it did swell, for that I did not stir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way, then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe that had a knot on the end, and hit mee a clap on the scull, and a crosse blow on the leg, so that I did ship at it: yet was I glad to know and to see as in a glasse my bad spot: and I will pray him that if he shall see me so grosse, and so far out of the way, that he will whip me well, so that I may know what I am to doe.

Chap. V.

SEtteth downe all syllables of foure Letters beginning with three consonants. Secondly, it joyneth

them like the former chapter, with like practise of reading. Lastly, it teacheth syllables made of Dipthongs.

Appose your scholler in these, as I willed you in the third Chap. for the same purpose; the first of these is ever (s, or ch)

Scra scre scri scro scru. | stra stre stri stro stru.
Skra skre skri skro skru. | spla sple spli splo splu.
Scla scle scli sclo sclu. | spra spre spri spro spru.
Skla skle skli sklo sklu. | thra thre thri thro thru
Sha shle shli shlo shlu. | thwa thwe thwi thwo
Shra shre shri shro shru. | thwu.

Scra scrap scrat scret scru scre scrub. (shrug.
Shra shrap, shre shred shrew, shri shrig shril, shru shrub
Stra strag strau stray, stre stres, stri strop strut.
Spla splay, spli split.
Spra sprat, spre spred, spri sprig.
Thra thral. Thro throt. Thru thrum.

Make [illegible] holler [illegible]w perfectly these dipthongs, and use him to spell the two last by their sound, and not call them double ee, or double oo.

Ai ail fail quail stai staid brai brain twain, wai wait.
Bra brau braul scaul lau lau[illegible].
Toi toil boi boil spoil. Joi join coin hoi hois.
Ou our yonr out stout fou foul soul cloud hou hous.
Fee feed bleed shee sheep see feel heel queen.
Bo boo book look hook hood stood good fool hool stool.

Chap. VI.

TEaching all syllables of three letters, that can end any word of two consonants.

The former chapters do fully teach to begin any word: these are of endings which wee call terminations; therefore here I am enforced to use syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl.
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.
Ach ech ich och uch.
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl.
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl.
Adg edg idg odg udg.
Ads eds ids ods uds.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf.
Ald eld ild old uld.
Alk elk ilk olk ulk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.

Alu elu ilu olu ulu.
Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Als els ils ols uls.
Alt elt ilt olt ult.
Amb emb imb omb umb.
Amp emp imp omp ump.
Ams ems ims oms ums.
And end ind ond und.
Ang eng ing ong ung.
Ank enk ink onk unk.
Ans ens ins ons uns.

Ant

Ant ent int ont unt.
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb.
Ard erd ird ord urd.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.

Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt.
Ash esh ish osh ush.
Ask esk isk osk usk.
Aſl eſl iſl oſl uſl.
Aſp eſp iſp oſp uſp.
Aſt eſt iſt oſt uſt.
Aith eith ith oth uth.
Atl etl itl otl utl.
Ats ets its ots uts.

force with re.

Chap. VII.

ADjoyneth the ſillables of the former Chapter with the firſt of the firſt Chapter, and others that begin ſillables with ſuch practiſe of reading as before.

Ba bab babl. Ga gad gadl wzabl ſcrabl.
Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl dzi dzibl ſcri ſcribl.
Co cob cobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Yu yub yubl ſku ſkub ſkubl.
Cra crab cras, dza dzab dzas, ſkab ſkabs.
We web webs. Kſrib ribs.
Lo lob lobs, ſo ſob ſobs. Tu tub tubs.
* Ri rich rich whi which. Yu uch much ſu ſuch.
La lad lads, ſha ſhads, ſquads. Be bed beds peds.
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba bak bakl ſnakl. Yu muſl ſhuſl ruſl.
Ya hak hakt. De dek dekt clekt.
Gi gik gikt likt rikt ſi ſikt clikt.
Lo lok lokt ſokt. Yu huk hukt tukt.
La lau laugh. Yi bigh nigh, plo plou plough, thzough
Da dag dagl pag pagl wagl dzagl ſtragl.
Gi gig gigl bigl wzi wzig wzigl.
Go gog gogl, ſtru ſtrug ſtrugl.
Ba bal bald ſca ſcau ſcaul ſcauld. Ye hel held geld.
Gi gil gild mil mild pild child wild.
Bo bou bould gould hould would ſhould, Cu culd.

* You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie, which is eſpecially when the word endeth in (ch, gh or ſh) for then they cannot well be divided.

Ca cal calf half ralf.
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twel twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
Mi mil milk ſilk. Po pol polk. Hu hul bulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fil film. Hol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto ſtol ſtoln. Swo ſwoln.
Sca ſcal ſcalp. He hel help. Whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falf. Sha ſhalf. Be bel belf ſelf melf ſmelf.
Gi gil gilf hilf filf wilf ſpilf.
* La lam lamb. Kem kemb. Com comb. Dum dumb thumb.
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shi ſhim ſhimp.
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Iuium iump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams hamps. Ste ſtem ſtems. Plu plum plums.
Da dau daun daunc faunc iaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc henc. Qui quinc finc. Du oun ounc.
Ba ban band hand land ſand wand. Be bend lend ſpend ſend.
Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond. Ho houn hound round.
Ha han hang. Si ſin ſing thing ſtring.
Po pon pong ſtrong wrong Du dun ding.
Ba ban bank rank blank ſlank frank thank.
Li lin link brink pink ſhrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.
Be ben bent lent ment rent went ſhent ſpent.
Di din dint mint flint hint ſplint.
Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl gripl. Ni nip nipl.
Co cou coupl.
Ca cap carp raps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.
So ſop ſops tops chops drops ſtrops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt thrapt. Ke kep kept.
Di dip dipt ript ſtipt ſlipt ſkipt tript ſtript.
Do dop dopt ſopt copt cropt. Su ſup ſupt.
He her herb. Cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lo lord word.
Ca car carf dwarf ſcarf wharf. Tu tur turf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. Me mer merg.
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg. Su ſur ſurg ſpurg.

After (m) we uſe to give little or no ſound to (b.)

Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark ſpark.
Wo woꝛ woꝛk. Lu lur lurk.
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm ſwarm.
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo woꝛ woꝛm ſtoꝛm.
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern ſtern.
Bo boꝛ boꝛn coꝛn toꝛn, Bu bur burn turn ſpurn.
Ca car carp harp warp ſharp.
Ver vers. Wo woꝛs. Cu cur curs purs.
Ca cart dart hart part quart wart ſmart ſwart.
Da dalh da * alh lalh ra ralh gna gnalh.
Di dir dirt. Foꝛ foꝛt ſoꝛt thoꝛt. Au hur hurt.
Fre freth. Fi ifh fifh.
Gu ulh gulh pulh rulh tulh bluth bzulh cruth.
Ca cas cask mask task. Des desk. Yu hus husk musk.
Fri fris friſk wziſk. Yu mus muſk ruſk.
Ga gas galp halp ralp walp. Ri riſp wiſp criſp.
Cas caſt faſt haſt laſt taſt vaſt waſt chaſt.
Be bes beſt, te ieſt neſt reſt weſt peſt cheſt wzeſt.
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt hoſt loſt moſt poſt.
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ra rat ratl pzatl. Ke ket ketl. Ti titl ſpitle. Rut rut rutle.
Ba ath bath fay faith hath lath ath ſaith wzath.
Wi ith with ſith. Do oth moth mouth ſouth ſtouth.
Thzu thzuſt. Thza thze thzeth: Thzo thzong.
Thwa thwai thwait thwaits.

* The reaſon of this difference I ſhewed before

Tell me now in truth: How rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine owne?
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable.
Both bridle and ſaddle, and a child in the cradle
(But no bag of gold, houſe or free-hold.
My coyne is but ſmall, finde it who ſhall:
For I know this my ſelfe it is all but pelfe;)
Both Cow and Calfe: you know not yet halfe,
She doth yeeld me milke, her skin, ſoft as ſilke,
I got without help, a cat and a whelp;
A cap and a belt, with a hog that was gelt.
With a Pot of good drink, full to the brink,
And I had a Lark, and a fawne from the parke.

Thus much in haſte, may ſerve for a taſte.
And ſo I muſt end; no vaine word to ſpend.

Chap. VIII.

TEaching words ending firſt in three, then in foure conſonants, containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practice of reading the ſame.

Ca cat caught naught taught.
Ey eight. Hei height wieght. Si ſight bright.
Bou bought ought fought wrought ſought.
Ru rug rugl rugls.
Wel welch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch.
Am amb ambl brambl. Scra ſcrambl. Ni nimbl wimbl.
Fuſum fumbl mumbl ſtumbl. Ni nim nimph.
Am amp ampl ſampl crampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
Ba *blanch branch panch. Ben bench wri wrinch.
Ca can candl handl. Spren ſprendl.
Ma man mantl. Spran ſprantl. Grun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep depth.
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt. Stum ſtumb.
Ki kind kindl pindl. Ba bun bundl.
An *ankl. Wri wrinkl ſprinkl. Un uncl.
Man mangl tangl ſtrangl wrangl. Mi mingl ſingl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cu cur curbl.
Ci cir circ circl.
Far fard fardl. Gir girdl. Yu hur hurdl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl.
Tur furt. Wo wor world. Cu cur cucld.
Ca caſt caſtl. Wra wraſt. Thi thiſt thiſtl. Juſt juſtl.
Da daſh daſht laſht ſwaſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht.
As askt. Cla claſp claſpt.
Words ending in foure conſonants moſt of them being the plurall number. Ca catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

Len length ſtrength. Eight weight weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hardls girdls. Turtls.

*For (a) here many put an.

*We may put (c) before (k) not pronounced.

As I went through the Caſtle-yard, I did chance to ſtumble in a queach of brambles, ſo as I did ſcratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. Then I ſought how I might wraſtle out, but I daſht my hands into a bundle of thiſtles; till at the length, by the ſtrength of mine armes and legs, I wrought my ſelfe out, but did catch a Cough, and caught a wrench in mine anckle, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now I am taught, whileſt I am in this world, how to wrangle with ſuch as are too ſtrong, and full of might for me.

The end of the firſt Booke.

The ſecond Booke of the Engliſh Schoole-Maſter.

Wherein are taught plaine and eaſie Rules how to divide truly and certainely any long and hard word of many ſyllables, with Rules for the true writing, of any word.

Chap. I.

In this Chapter are ſet downe the words of Art uſed in this Treatiſe, with other neceſſary rules and obſervations, eſpecially for words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

Maſter.

Doe you thinke your ſelfe ſo ſufficiently inſtructed to ſpell and read diſtinctly any word of one ſyllable, that now we may proceed to teach rules for the true and eaſie diuiſion of any word of many ſyllables?

I divide your ſyllables for you untill you have rules of diviſion and then I leave you to your rule.

Scholler.

Sir, I doe not well underſtand what you mean by a ſyllable?

Maſt. **A ſyllable is a perfect ſound made of ſo many letters as wee ſpell together: as in di-vi-ſi-on, you ſee are foure ſyllables.**

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions, as are fit for children. I make (h) a letter for plainenesſe; which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Schol. **How many letters may be in a ſyllable?**

Maſt. **Any number vnder nine; as I doe ſay that welſh knight, brought, ſtrength.**

Schol. **What letters make a ſyllable alone?**

Ma. Any of the vowels; a, e, i, o, u, as a-ny, e-vill, I-doll, o-ver, tur-neth, v-ni-ty.

Schol. But Sir, I sometime finde two vowels together in one syl-la-ble, what shall I doe with them.

Dipthong.

Mast. You must call them a * Dipthong, which is nothing else but a sound made of two vowels.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfect sound, is called a Dipthong.

Schol. Will any two vowels make a Dipthong?

Mast. No, * none that are fully soun-ded, but these: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee; as in say, either, coyne, taught, eu, nuch, eught, good, feed. Which when you find, you must ioyne to-ge-ther, ex-cept in some proper names, as in Beer-she-ba, Na-tha-ni-el, so in see-eth, agree-ing, and such words, where a syllable begins with (e and i) is added to a perfect word en-ding in (e) as see, a-gree, de-gree. But aa, oo, and such like make no dipthongs: and therefore may not be ioyned.

For when one is little sounded, I call them improper dipthongs Ae, Oe, in latine words, make a Dipthong.

Schol. Yet doe A finde ia, ie, io, iu, va, ve, vi, vo, ioyned to-ge-ther, as in Ie-sus, Iames, joyne, Iu-das, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-sit, vow: I pray you, are they then not dipthongs?

Mast. No, for i, and u, ioy ned with a vow ell in the begin-ning of a syl-la-ble, are tur-ned from vow-els in to con-so-nants, as A-hi-iah.

Schol. What meane you by a Consonant?

Consonants.

Mast. I meane all the other let ters ex-cept the vow-els, which can spell nothing without any of the vow-els: as take (e) out of strngth, and strength will spell nothing.

Schol. Why Sir, (g) did euen now spell a word, yet is there in it none of the fiue vow-els.

Mast. Indeed (y) is often vsed for (i) when it is a vow-el but when they bee con-so-nants, they differ: for (y) is also a con so-nant, when it is ioyned in the beginning of a syl-lable with a vow-ell, as in yes, you: so jet differeth from yet, and such like.

Schol. I pray you shew me the reason why in (like) which was the last word you used, and in many other before, you put (e) in the end, which is not sounded.

Mast. This letter (e) in the end of a word not sounded, hath two principall vses. The first and chiefest is to draw the syl-la-ble long: as he is made, mad.

A mill dam. A shrewd dame.

My man hath cut my horſe mane.
A great gap, gape wide.
Spare this Spar. Beware of war.
* Feed vntill thou haſt well fed.
You feele not my paine. The waſpe is fell.
He hid the Ore hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin. My ſi th doth pine.
A branch of fir: good for the fire.
A dor ſitteth on the doore.
Tos the ball. Toſe the wooll.
You haue a dot on the noſe, and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine, the tune of a ſong.

*In this ſound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and make a diphthong.

Make your Schollers very perfect in theſe and then you may try them in other the like.

Schol. What is the ſecond vſe?

Maſt. It changeth the ſound of ſome letters: but this vſe with the further de-cla-ra ti-on of this let-ter, becauſe it is har-der then you will at the firſt ea ſi-ly con-ceiue, I will re-ferre you to another place.

Schol. Are no o ther let-ters not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun ced.

Maſt. Yes be ry ma-ny: as (a) is not pronoun-ced in earth, goat: nor (e) in George; nor (i) in briefe; nor (o) in people: neither is (u) pro-noun ced in guide. All which words of all ſorts I will ſet downe af ter-ward, when I haue gi-uen you more ne-ceſ ſary rules in theſe three firſt chapters, and you bet-ter a-ble to vſe them.

Letters not pronounced.

Chap. II.

By this Chapter, you ſhall eaſily and plainely know how many ſyllables are in every word.

Maſt. IF you di-li-gent-ly ob-ſerue theſe things, you cannot erre in any word of any one ſyllable: therefore I will pro-ceed in the di-ui ſi on of ſyl-la bles, which if you careful-ly marke, you ſhall neuer faile in di ui ding the long eſt or har-deſt word that euer you ſhall reade.

Schol. That will aſ-ſu-red-ly bring me great profit and plea-ſure: for when I meet with a long bare word, I ſtick ſo faſt in the mire, that I can nei-ther goe for-ward nor back-

ward. And I neuer yet heard that any ſuch rules hath beene euer yet taught by any. I pray you therefore tell mee what is the firſt generall rule, or the chiefeſt ground in this worke.

Ma. Briefly it is this: marke how many vowels you haue in a word, as in ſtrength, ty-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, ſa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly; in which ſeuen words, you haue as many ſyllables as vowels: and aboue ſeuen ſyllables I remember no word.

Schol. But I find the contrary euen in this rule: for in the words you, haue, brieſe: are moe vowels then ſyllables.

Maſt. It is well obſerued, therefore you muſt know that you can hardly find a generall rule without ſome exceptions.

Schol. How many exceptions hath it?

Maſt. Three. The firſt is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or any other vowell not at all, or but little pronounced, as in chiefe, haue; twice: wherein we ſound not (i) in chiefe, nor the laſt (r) in many of them.

Schol. What is the ſecond exception?

Maſt. The ſecond is, if there bee a Dip-thong, as in may, your, then haue you two vowels in one ſyllable.

Schol. Are there not three vowels in your?

Maſt. No: for I told you before, that (y) before a vowell in the ſame ſyllable is a conſonant.

Schol. What is the third exception?

Maſt. Words ending in (es) haue aboue one vowell; as Iames, pre-ſerves, al-waies, names, hides, bones. But of theſe more ſhall be ſaid hereafter.

Schol. Shall I neuer elſe finde two vowels in one ſyllable?

Maſt. Yes, after (q) alwayes is (u) with another vowell, as in quaffe, queene, quicke, and ſometime after (g) as in Gual-ter, Lan-guage, otherwiſe neuer, vnleſſe wee ſay that in words ending in (ven) as Hea-ven, even, are in one ſyllable, becauſe we commonly pronounce them.

Chap. IX.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to divide truely the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh word that you ſhall finde.

Schol-

Schol. I Haue already with eaſe and certainty learned to know how many ſyllables are in any word ſo ſoone as I ſee it, yet know I not how to diuide them truly.

Maſt. Marke then theſe rules following, and you ſhall neuer faile. The firſt it is, if you haue two vowels come together both fully pronounced and no Dipthong, you muſt put the former of them in the former ſyllable, and the latter of them to the ſyllable following, as in tri-all, mu-tu-all, ſaу-ing tri-umph, E-phra-im. Likewiſe when the ſame conſonants is doubled, they muſt be diuided in like manner, as ab-bot, ac-cord, ad-der, let-ter-dif-fer, com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-tie, &c. except when they are need leſly, doubled in words of the plu-rall number, as in plummes, whippes, hilles, cragges, for plums, hils, whips, crags.

For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowell, except the former end in a vowel'. Double conſo-nants.

The plurall number I will now leave, di-viding thoſe ſillables which I haue taught by rule, the better to bring ſchollers to preſent practiſe.

Schol. What meane you by the plurall number?

Maſt When naming a thing, wee ſpeake of moe than one, as one whip, wee call the ſin-gu-lar number, becauſe it ſpeaketh but of one; and whips we call the plurall number, becauſe it ſpeaketh of moe than one.

One Conſo-nant.

Schol. But what ſhall I doe when I find but one Con ſo-nant be-twixt two vow-els.

Maſt. [a] You muſt put the conſonant vnto the vow-ell following him, as in e-ver, e-nough, u-ſed, becauſe, re-port, de-li-ver, re joy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra ti-on, except in ſome compound word.

[a] Becauſe the former ſillable cannot end with a conſo-nant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſo-nant.

Schol. What kind of words be they?

Maſt. When two ſeuerall words which wee call ſimple words are ioyned together, as in ſave-gard, two ſyllables, not ſa-ve-gard, three ſyllables, [b] becauſe it is made or com-pounded of two ſeuerall words, ſave and gard; ſo where-of, there-in, here-out, un-e-ven, lame-neſſe, wife-ly. Where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition onely, and ſignifie nothing, [c] as (nes) in lame-neſſe, we call that a deri-uatiue word, and not a word compounded. Alſo (x) is put to the vowell before him, as in ox-en, ex-er-ci'e, ex-or-ciſts, the reaſon is becauſe [d] (x) hath the ſound of two con ſo nants, (c and s) and (cs) cannot begin a ſyllable.

[b] Wee call that ſimple, that is not compoun-ded.

[c] The ſillable will keepe the ſame letters; as when hee was ſimple.

[d] Therefore (x) is called a double conſo-nant.

Schol. What if there come two diuers con-ſo-nants be-twixt two vowels?

Two conſo-nants,

Maſt.

Maſt. Then if they be ſuch as may, they muſt bee ioyned: for thoſe that begin a word, muſt begin a ſillable in any part of the word.

Scho'. How then ſhall I know which are Conſonants may begin a word, and therefore muſt be ioyned.

Maſt. If you turne backe to the third Chapter of the firſt booke, they are ſet downe together: but becauſe I would haue you very perfect in theſe letters I will giue you of euery one an example; as bleſſe, crew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flam, fret, glaſſe, grat, grace, know, play, praiſe, ſcab, ſhall, skip, flow, ſmart, ſnuf, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Schol. I pray you now giue examples, how theſe muſt bee ioyned in words of moe ſyllables.

Maſt. Marke then diligently here: re-ſtore, not thus reſ-tore, becauſe (ſt) may begin a ſyllable: it muſt not bee thus, reſt-ore, becauſe a Conſonant (if there be any) muſt begin the ſyllable; ſo in re-fraine, ex-e-cra-ble, and ſuch like: but in god-ly, ſel-dome, trum-per, lodg-ed, mor-ning, &c. the middle Conſonants muſt bee diuided, becauſe none of theſe (dl, ld, mp, dg, rn) can begin a word, therefore can they not begin a ſyllable. Againe you may not ſpell thus: lodg-ed, becauſe (g) may begin a word:

Schol. Is then the ſame reaſon to bee obſerued, if there come three or moe Conſonants together in the middeſt of a word.

Three or moe Conſonants.

Maſt. Yea altogether: For as many Conſonants as can, muſt be ioyned, and the reſt diuided.

Schol. How many Conſonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Maſt. Three and no more: therefore, if in the midſt there come foure, or moe, they muſt be diuided, although foure may end a ſyllable, as in words.

Schol. How ſhall I be ſure which three may be ioyned?

Maſt. They are all ſet downe in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the firſt booke. But for more plainenesſe ſake I will giue euery one of them an example, whereof wee haue an ordinary Engliſh word, as ſcraps, skrew, ſhrink, ſtroke, ſplit, ſpring, thrall. thwite.

Schol.

Sch. Giue an example for diuiding of theſe words, wherein many conſonants came together.

Maſt. One or two way ſerue, if you remember what hath beene taught. As for this word con-ſtraine, you may not ſay co-nſtraine, nor conſ-traine, conſt-raine, nor conſtr-aine, but con-ſtraine becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable (ſtr) can therefore it muſt beginit; ſo im-ploy, King-dome, deſtructi-on, acknow-ledge, tranſ-greſſe, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practiſe, that you may readily giue the reaſon in all ſuch words, why euery conſonant muſt goe to this ſillable rather than to that. But ſtill looke, as before, that ſome compound words muſt be markt, as miſ-take, diſ-like, tranſ-poſe, with-out, through-out, &c. Which if they had beene ſimple words, we muſt haue ſpelled them thus, mi-ſtake, di-ſlike, tranſ-poſe, as ye haue learned, becauſe in compoſition euery word muſt haue his owne Letters, not mingled with other.

Schol. But ſir, ſome men ſpell deriuatiue words thus; ſpeak-eth, ſtrength-en-ing, otherwiſe than you haue taught.

Maſt. I know it well: yet becauſe if ſuch words ſhould be ſo ſpelled, wee muſt for them frame new rules, (which were to bring a needleſſe oppreſsion on Childrens memories:) and that the former Rules can bring no inconbenience, in any word, therefore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you by this that you haue learned ſpell truly, certainely & with judgement, any engliſh word, that can be laid before you.

Schol. Although all men will grant that theſe Rules muſt of neceſsity bring a ſpeedy courſe of reading to as many as are of yeeres able to diſcerne, yet many will not eaſily beleeue that little children can conceiue them, and make vſe of them, and then they will rather bring confuſion than profit. *Obiect.*

Maſt. But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child of an ordinary capacity, will, and hath eaſily conceiued theſe Rules being orderly taught. But diſcretion muſt bee vſed, not to trouble them with any new rule, before they be perfect in the old. The words of Art here vſed are not aboue Eight in all; the moſt of them I would haue the child learne, while he is learning to ſpell, in the firſt booke, as I haue giuen direction there in the beginning: which words there, and rules *Anſw.*

here being orderly taught, as is prescribed, never (by the blessing of God) doubt of a comfortlesse successe: therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicate opinion doe reject them, before hee hath made good triall vpon some ordinary wit: but would haue all such as teach to reade, that they should make their schollers as perfect in the rules of these three Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessity and vse: the other that follow, because some of them be more hard, containing only difference of sounds of our English letters, and other obseruations for true writing, if your child bee very yong or dull, trouble him with vnderstanding no more of them than he is fit to containe and vse: yet let him learne to read them all: for were it granted, that he could vnderstand none of them, no, nor some of the former: yet while he reades them, he learneth as much, and goeth on as fast, as by reading any other matter. For I demaund what hee vnderstands when hee readeth a Chapter in the Bible? Yet will no man denie him profit by reading. And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainenesse sake, than otherwise I might, knowing that in practizing to reade, he loseth not his labour.

Although those three Chapters be not of greatest use for readers, yet let your Scholler diligently read the rest. For although hee do not understand some of the rules following at the first reading, yet hee may at the second.

Chap. IV.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before, as of (e) in the end of a word of those letters which are not pronounced, and for writing any words of the plurall number.

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Schol. I Remember you told mee, (e) in the end of a word is not pronounced; beside that, it draweth the syllable long, it also changeth the sound of letters: I pray which are they?

Mast. It changeth the sound of these letters u, c, g, when any of these vowels go before. as au, eu, iu, ou, ac, ic, oc, uc, og, ug, so in ag, ig, as in *hau, have, leu, leve, liu, love, so caue, save, salve, hive, thrive: so c, without e, is sounded like k, but ace, with e, like ase, as in accord, but place, race: so lic, lice, true, truce: also ag, age, as stag, stage, so cag, cage, so hug, huge dehige, so hang, strange, string, fringe, so larg, large, in most of which (e) doth also draw the syllable long, as you saw in ag,

Here u, with e, hath the sound of a consonant V. and (ce) as (se) and when short wordes end in (c) wee use to add (k)

ag, age, hug, huge. Where you must marke, that the sound which g, hath in age and huge, being long in short sillables is made by putting d, before g. as in badg, trudg. So it is also when e, i, or o, come before g, as leg, ledge, rig, ridge, log, lodge, which vowells come before g, are never long, except in lieg, sieg, which is the putting in i.

Schol. But Sir, you have shed, e, in the end of many words not sounded, when neither it changeth sound nor maketh the sillable long: what is that?

Mast. We see it indeed often, but rather of custome, (as they say) for * beauty than of necessity as after i, but not after y, as in bee, by, or after two consonants, or a consonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, sonne, whereas the learned languages neither double the consonant, nor use such e, as the Latines say, mel, as, ros, we mell, as, rosse. And sometime wee use not e, when the word is long, as after ll, as in all, fall, shall, yea wee use as longer without e than asse with it. Yet sometime wee use e, after two consonants, to draw the sillable long for difference sake, principally if the end of them be l, as in cradle, ladle; least they should bee pronounced short like tadl, ladl; which some men would distinguish by doubling dd, as taddl. But it is both unusuall and needlesse to write bibbl and child, to make them differ from bible, and child. And some pronounce these words blind, find, behind, short: other blinde, finde, behinde, with e, long. Which e, if wee should write after some words, it would utterly overthrow the naturall sound, as if wee should write hang with e, thus hange, wee must pronounce it like strange, and hence ariseth the difference of the last sillable in hunger and stranger. So words sounding, as long, song; and ending in ing, as reading, writing, if they should have (e) would sound like fringe, hinge; as swing him in a rope, swing him with a rod, which must not be written with dg. frindge, as some thinke, as the former examples shew, and these words, fringed, hungell, where d, is never written.

* Especially after (i) and u as in *espie*, *argue*.

Whereas some would make such words as *able*, two sy-lables, and that (e) in the end, makes *bl*, to bee as it were a syllab'e, I can see no reason for it.

Schol. If this be custome without reason, what certainty shall I hold?

Mast. Although it were good and easie both for our owne Country learners, and for strangers, that certaine rules were

knowne and practiſed, (which thing might eaſily be done) yet becauſe it lyeth not in vs to performe, I wiſh you rather to obſerue the beſt and follow that which we haue, than to labour for innouation, which we cannot effect. And let this admonition ſerue for all cuſtomes in the reſt.

A letter not pronounced.

Schol. I remember you promiſed mee to ſet downe thoſe words which haue other letters beſides (c) either not at all or but little pronounced.

Maſt. I will either ſet you them downe, or elſe giue you rules to know them, Marke them therefore as they follow:

(a) The joyning of theſe kinde of vowels, may bee called improper dipthongs, becauſe one of them is little heard.

(a) is not pronounced, when (ea) or (oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, toat, boat: When (a) doth draw the ſillable long like e, in the end, as appeareth by theſe words, Beaſte, beſt, bread, bred, goad, god, coaſt, coſt, as if you wrote Brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare, yeere, yere, is diuerſly written; yet we ſay, be-a-ti-tude, create, crea-tor, &c. but creature; and in forreigne proper names, we commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoſhabe-ath Gile-ad, Teco-ah, Bo-az.

(e) (e) Not pronounced in George, trueth.

(i) (i) In ſhield, field, prieſt, chief, brief, ſhrieve, grieve, ſiege, Maiſter, their, view, miſchiefe, fierce, frieſe, atchieve, marveil, reliefe, griefe, biere, adeu, interſier, kirchiefe, Lieverenant, fruit, ſuit, bruiſe, bruit.

(o) (o) In people, bloud, floud, yeoman, jeopardy.

(u) (u) In gueſt, guiſe, buy, guide, prologue, build, tongue, guile guilty, conduit, league, dialogue, plague, epilogue, ſinagogue.

(b) (b) In Lamb, comb, thumb, debt, doubt, bdelium.

(c) (c) In backe, packe, decke pecke, licke, ſticke, rocke, knock, huck, lucke. And all alike: for we vſe no ſhort words ending in (c) without (k) ſo in theſe that end in ackle, eckle, ickle, ockle, uckle.

Schol. Why may wee not ſay that k is not pronounced, in theſe as well as e?

Maſt. It differeth not much which: for although that k, doth end our Engliſh words when they be long: as in bake, cake, ſeoke, ſpeake, like, look, duke: yet theſe that we make ſhort, the Latines make the ſame ſound in (c) as lac, nec, dic, ſic, hoc, duc, when we ſay lacke, neck, dick, tick, hock, duck,

(g) In

(g) In ſigne, reſigne, flegme, raigne, ſoveraigne, Gaſcoigne. (g)

(h) In Chriſt mirth, Ghoſt, John, whole, ſcholler, eunuch, cronicle, authority, anchor, choler, Chryſtall, Rhene, rheniſh, rhetoricke, abhominable, melancholy. So in forraigne proper names, as Thomas, Achaia, Cheanath, Zecharias, Zichri, Chioa, Ariſtarchus. So thoſe that end in arch, as Monarch: but in the beginning ſeldome, as Archangell, therefore commonly write Arkangell. (h)

(gh) Comming together except in Ghoſt, are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, fight, pronounced as mite, fite, but in the end of a word, ſome Countries ſound them fully, others not at all: as ſome ſay plough, ſough, bough, other, plou, ſlou, bou, Thereupon ſome write buhrough, ſome borrow; but trueſt is both to write and pronounce them. (gh)

(p) In ſolemne, hymne. (n)

(n) In Pſalme, receipt accompt. (p)

(l) In Iſle. (l)

(t) Is alwayes written, but little ſounded before ch when the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next, before, as in catch, ſtretch, ditch, botch, ſmatch, except in rich, which, much: in which, cuſtome hath prevailed againſt rule: But if the ſillable be long or hath another conſonant with (ch) then (t) is not written, as in attach, reproch, couch, belch, bench, &c. (t)

In ſuch rules of writing, you muſt not onely underſtand the firſt originall word, but all derivations riſing from them.

Here againe obſerve that cuſtome hath prevailed againſt reaſon, elſe why ſhould a be written in boar, boat, rather than in doer, dote, or i in fruite rather than in brute? But to know when to write them, and when not, you ſhall find all that may breed doubt, ſet downe in the table at the end of the booke, where you may aſk counſell as your doubts ſhall ariſe, and not for thoſe ſorts only, but for any other hard or doubtfull word, not mentioned before in this booke.

Note that e long ſounded, as in ſe not as ſea, is alwayes written with ea.

Sch. You told mee you would obſerve ſomething more in words ending in es; I pray you what is it?

Maſt. Well remembred, it is this: words ending in (es) are moſt of the plurall number, and are made of the ſingular by adding s, for where it is not needfull to uſe e, in the end of the ſingular number, it ſhall not bee needfull to uſe es in the plurall,

Words of the plurall number.

plurall, as in jewels, ingines: except the singular end in a bowell, or in w, put for u, as in flies, pies, toes, crowes. Therfore shall you find hands, things, words, more vsuall in the exactest writers, than handes, thinges, wordes, with e, although both wayes bee common, and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles, runs and tunes, curs and cures: and not by writing them being short, with the consonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres, which is needlesse though vsuall, vnlesse it bee sometimes for difference of words, as to make sonnes differ from the sound of the Latine word sons.

Schol. Are there then neuer more syllables in the plurall number, then in the singular.

Mast. Yes, sometime, as when the singular number endeth in ce, ch, gd, dg, s or sh. As in graces, places, churches, cages, hedges, noses, fishes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for a mouth, and gages for a bessell. Note also that if the singular number end in f, it is turned in the plurall into u, as wife, knife, calfe, whose plurals are wives, knives, calves.

Sch. Doe all words of the plurall number end in es?

Mast. No, for we may say, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And sometime the singular and plurall are both one; as one sheepe, ten sheepe, one mile, twenty mile, or miles.

Chap. V.

This Chapter teacheth all obseruations that are necessary for for the perfecting of a Scholler.

What is the first thing next to be learned?

You shall finde some words written with e and o single, when they should be written with the diphthongs e, e, oo as he, be, me, she, do, mother for hee, bee, mee, doe, &c. but thee, when wee speake vnto one, and the othe. wise. and so must their pronunciation differ, as I will tell thee, the matter.

(e and o)

* Which Grammarians call the second person

Secondly, that ph, is as much as f, and is vsed only in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue, as in physick, prophet, philip, phenice: for the rest, looke the Table.

Thirdly, some letters beside those before mentioned, haue not alwayes one and the same sound: as th is commonly sounded:

ph.

sounded: as in these words thank, thiefe, third, throt, thrump, except in these words following, that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, these, brotherli, furtherst, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, through, thus: and in words of moe than one syllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, therst, thing; as father, breathed, breatheth, batherst, seething. (th) Like (ϑ) the Greeke (th) which onely Schollers understand.

Also (g) when (e) or (i) follow, brings great hardnesse to our learners and strangers being diuersly sounded (g:) most often soundeth as (je) as in *agent, george, gentle, gen ile, except in these words, together, get, bragget, target, burgen, gesse, gled, gow, gnawe, viniger, anger, finger, hanger, hunger, eager, suger. And (g) as (ji) as in grant, ginger, clergy, imagin, &c. except in begin, beggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gilty; gimlet, ginni, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, give, gives, Gibbon: and deriuatiues ending in ger, gec, geth, gest, ging: which follow the sound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangest, hanging, Some men thinke that these words might bee thus differently written: a childs gig, a scottish jig, the gill of a fish, and a jill of wine. But our English tongue will hardly beare (ji) in one sillable: Therfore to be sure when to write (g) and when (i) know that the sound (gi) is alwayes written with g, and write je, alway with i, saving in these words that you shall finde written with g, in the Table. But our English proper names are written as it pleaseth the Painter: or as men haue receiued them by tradition; otherwise why should Iermine be written otherwise than the first sillable in Germaine; or Iesse rather than Gesse? and this I take to bee the reason why Gifford is diuersly pronounced and made two different names, which is most like to bee at the first but one; yea I haue knowne two naturall brethren, both learned to write their owne names differently. (gi and ge) The first sort are sounded like the Latine (g) the other like the Greeke (v)

Moreouer ti before on, is pronounced as si, as in redemption: except s or x goe before i, as question, adustion, mixtion, and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Egyptian, except, when a sillable beginning with a vowell is added to a perfect word ending in ti, as if ing be added to pitty, or est to lofty, it is pittying, loftiest.

But the hardest thing in our English tongue, for true writing

Ce, ſe, ci, ſi. writing is to diſcerne when to write (ce or ſe, ci, or ſi) or both as ſcience: therefore many words that are meerely English, are almoſt left indifferent: as ſome write Fauſſet ſome fauſer, other faucet: ſo Pincers, or Pmſers: Bullace, or bullaſſe, ſome bulleis Siſſers, or ciſers, but exactly it is ſciſſers. But becauſe the moſt are written with ſ, as ſeat, ſerve, ſide, ſick, &c. therefore you may write, ſ, before e and i, except with thoſe words that are written with c, in the Table, or any other made of them by * deriuation or compoſition; as if you know how to write Cite, you muſt ſo writr incite, citation, incitation, and ſo in other. Note, that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are vſually written with c, ſo it is after a, in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellence, grace, &c. except in caſe, baſe, chaſe, or when ſ is ſounded like z, * as amaſe: words beginning with trans, bee alwayes written with ſ, and circum with, c, as transferre, circumſtance. For other exceptions, ſee the Table.

* That is, by adding ſomething to the beginning or end.

(ſ) Often like (z) as Brazier.

But to know when to write ci, ſi, ti, xi, before (on) mark that ci, and xi, are ſeldome, as ſuſpic on, complexion, ſi more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſsion, ciſion, curſion, feſsion, fuſion, greſsion, henſsion, luſion, miſsion, paſsion, preſsion, pulſsion, riſion, ſeſsion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as redemption, &c. But for particulars if you doubt, view the Table.

Ci, ſi, ti, xi.

Sch. What elſe is there to be obſerued?

Maſt. That diuers other words of the ſame pronunciation, by changing their ſignification, change alſo their writing, as the raign of a prince, the reine of a bridle, and the rain falleth

Two men came to me, their minds are there.

Waite on me, and ſell it by weight.

Nay not o, the horſe doth neigh.

The Sunne ſhineth, my Sonne eryeth.

Stand ſtill here, that you may heare.

A true Prophet bringeth much profit.

I heard that which was hard.

This mill-wright, cannot write.

Some men haue a great ſumme of money.

Divers writing of the ſame ſound.

Sometime wee pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, nomber, cuſtome, * Some, ſonne, &c.

(o) before (m) or (n).

* The proper name is written, Some, or Soame.

Some-

Sometimes the ſame writing is diuerſly ſounded, as (I) ſounded like (z) as we uſe this uſe. And when that (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may bee taken for a dipthong or conſonant, Iehoi-adah, or Ieho-jadah.

The ſame writing of a diuers ſound.

Sometime we ſhall haue a word diuerſly written in the ſame ſence, as (w) is written for (u) as in browne, broune; but eſpecially in the end of a word. Yet doe now, bow, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus; nou, hou, that ſo to make a difference betweene theſe words, to bow a bow, or ſow for the ſow, wee might write to bou a bou, to ſou for the ſou, and ſo out for ought, and ſuch like.

The ſame writing in a diuers ſenſe.

Sometime wee uſe the ſame writing, and ſound in words differing in ſignification, as the * hart of the Heart panteth. As fowle can flie ouer a foule way. Thou art skilfull in the Art of Grammar. Thy right eare: Eare thy land for an eare of corne. My brother may, may liue till May.

* Which ſome write heart.

Sometimes a word is diuerſly written and ſounded in the ſame ſence, as many beginneth with (in) intent, informe, or entent, enforme, ſo bottell, bottle, yerke, or jerke, jaile, or Goale. To words ending in (i) as mony, journy, tanſie, or money, journey, tanſey. So words ending in or, ſhort may be indifferently written with, or, and our, as honor, favor, or honour, favour, except for, nor, dor, abhor.

Diverſe ſounds and writings in the ſame ſenſe. (10)

Further you muſt mark; that words of moe than one ſillable ending in this ſound, u, are written with, ous, as glorious, frivolous. But words of one ſillable, thus, us, truſe.

(Like que) Write ſound that end in (cus) in Latine, as *publicus*, with (k) publike, and thoſe that end in (*quus*) as *obliquus*, with (que) oblique but traffique, becauſe it is French.

But to know when a word endeth in (like) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one ſound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them bee borrowed. The beſt help is deriuation; for we write; publike, becauſe we ſay publication: for, c, and, k, here bee both one, ſo Rhetoricke, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

The laſt thing I would haue you marke; touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write y, for i, the bowell, wherein almoſt ſo many men, ſo many minds; ſome will haue it before certaine letters, other when it commeth in a Dipthong, but more reaſon they haue which write it

when another (i) followeth, as in say-ing or in the end of a word sound sharpe, as deny. But I think naturally and truly it ought not to be written, but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as Hypocrite, mirth, mysticall, all which words you shall finde in the Table, where you shall finde no other written with (y) for difference sake, although otherwhere I haue written (y) for (i) without regard, following the usuall Custome.

Schol. But sir, I reade a little before Psalme, and you did not teach me that Ps. might begin a word.

Mast. Well remembred such diligent marking what you read will soone make you a scholler: The answer is this, that word is borrowed from the Grecians, and they ioyne consonants that our English tongue doth not, *Mnason Ptolomsus Rhodus*, *Ctnaes* signifying the foure fore-teeth, *Pnuma*, a spirit or breath, *Cnius* bastard saffron. But these are very rare; so we haue many terminations in proper names: and latine words that are not usuall in English, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*, in proper names, alz, anz, aiz, &c. Thus *alb*, is of the latine. We use also in Latine *Stlata*, not used in English: we use also contract words in English, as hangd for hanged.

Schol. Haue I now no more to obserue for distinct reading?

Accent usually omitted in our English prints.

Mast. That which the Grammarians call accent, which is the lifting vp of the voyce in one sillable higher than in another which sometime differeth in a word written with the same letters, as in incen e to incense, where (in) in the former word, as cense in the latter is lifted vp more.

* The poi ts are thus caid, (,) a Comma, (:) a Colon. (.) a Period. (?) an Interogation.

You must obserue also, those which wee doe call * points or stayes in writing as this mark (,) like to a small halfe moon, noteth a small stay, two pricks thus (:) make a longer stay, and one prick thus (.) is put for a full stay, as if we had ended.

When a question is asked, we marke it thus (?)

When some words may bee left out, and yet the sentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to read.

( ) A Parenthesis.

But for the true framing of your voyce in all these, you must craue helpe of your Master.

Called breviations.

You must also know the short kind of writing vsed in some words: as a strike ouer any vowell for m, or n, as mā for man, cō for con, ẏ for the, ẏ for that, ẏ for you, wͤ for with,

&c. for and so forth. In written hand there be many other, and so a word ending in a vowell, doth lose it sometime when the next word begins with a vowell, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly should be written thus, * th'intent.

* Called Apostrophe.

Lastly, you must write the first Letter of every proper name, and of the first word of every sentence and verse, with these that we call great and Capitall letters, as Iohn, Anne, England, Cambridge: As also when wee put a letter for a number, V. for five, X. for ten, L. for fifty, C. for a hundred, D. for five hundred, M. for a thousand. Lastly, when wee put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord, L L. for Lords, B. for Bishop, B B. for Bishops.

Capitall letters.

Schol. Now I am sure that I shall never misse in spelling, or reading, nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Mast. I know not what can easily deceive you in writing, unlesse it be by imitating the barbarous speech of your Country people, whereof I will give you a taste, thereby to give you an occasion to take heed, not of these only, but of any like: Some people speake thus. The mell standeth on the hell, for the mill standeth on the hill: so knot for knit, bredge for bridg, knaw for gnaw, knat for gnat, belk for belch, yerb for herb, griffe for graffe, yelk for yolk, ream for realm, afeard for afraid, durt for dirt, gurt for girth, ttomp for stamp, ship for sheepe, hafe for halfe, sample for example, parfit for perfect, dauter for daughter, certen for certain, cerchef for cerchief, leash for leute, hur for her, sur and sister for sir and sister, to spat for to spit, &c.

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

So doe they commonly put (f) for (u) as feale for veale,
And a Nox, a Nasse, my Naunt, thy Nunckle, for an Oxe,
Asse, mine Aunt, thine Vncle.

Take heed also you put not e, for i, in the end of a word, as unitee for unitie, nor id for ed, as unitid for united, which is Scottish: And some ignorantly write a cup a wine for a cup of wine, and other like absurdities.

Wee use to put (n) to the word (a my or thy when the next word beginneth with a vowell to avoid a gaping sound.

Schol. How shall I avoid these dangers?

Mast. By diligent marking how you read them written.

Schol. May I then never bestow proper Country termes?

Mast. Yes, if they be peculiar termes and not corrupting of words, as the Northerne man writing to his priuate neighbour,

bour may ſay, my lathe ſtandeth neere the kirke-garth, for my barne ſtandeth neere to the Church-yard. But if he ſhould write publikely, it is fitteſt to uſe the moſt knowne words.

Schol. What can now hinder me, why I ſhould not readily and diſtinctly reade any Engliſh?

Maſt. Nothing at all, (if you be throughly perfect in this that I haue taught you) unleſſe it bee want of more practiſe, which (although this you haue learned,) will ſo ſufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you haue neuer any other teacher, yet for your more cheerefull proceeding, I would with you (if you can conuenently) not to forſake your Maſter, vntill you haue gone through theſe exerciſes following, of which I haue made choyſe of all ſorts, both of proſe and verſe, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Schol. Sir, I will follow your aduice, thanks you for your paines and craue the Lord his bleſsing. And now will I appoſe ſome of my fellowes, to ſee how we can remember ſome of theſe things taught.

Chap. VIII.

Here is ſet downe an order how the Teacher ſhall direct his Schollers to appoſe one another.

When your Schollers firſt learne this Chapter, let one read the queſtions, and an other the anſwer.

When your Schollers appoſe one the other, let the anſwerer answer without booke.

Iohn WHo will aduenture his credit with me in appoſing for the victory?

Rob. I will neuer refuſe you nor any in our fourme, in any thing we haue learned, begin what you will.

Iohn How ſpell you lo?

Robert L, o.

Iohn Spell of?

Rob. o, f.

Ioh. Spell from.

Rob. F, r, o, m.

Iohn How write you people?

Rob. I cannot write.

Iohn I meane not ſo, but when I ſay write, I meane ſpell, for in meaning they are both one.

Rob. Then I anſwer you, p, e, o, p, l, e.

Iohn What ule hath (o) for you giue it no ſound?

Robert

Rob. True: yet wee must write it, because it is one of the words we learned, wherein o is pronounced.

Ioh. Are there any moe of them?

Rob. Yea many: I will repeat them if you will.

Ioh. No, that would be ouer long. But tell mee, why pronounce you not e in the end of people.

Rob. It is not pronounced in the end, if there bee another vowell in that syllable.

Ioh. To what end serueth it?

Robert. Wee haue learned two principall vses: one is, it drawеth the syllable long, as h, a, t, spelleth hat, but h,a,t,e, is hate.

Ioh. How spell you Iesus?

Rob. I, e, s, u, s.

Ioh. How know you that this is not written with g, e.

Rob. Because it is not in the table at the end of my booke: for all that be written with g, e, be there, & our master taught vs, that all other of that sound must be written with I, e.

Ioh. How write you Circle.

Rob. S,i,r,c,l,e.

Ioh. Nay now you misse: for if you looke but in the Table you shall find it Circle. Therefore now you must appose me.

Rob. I confesse mine errour: therefore I will trie if I can requite it. What spelleth b,r,a,n,c,h?

Iohn Branch.

Rob. Nay, but you should put in u.

Ioh. That skilleth not, for both wayes are vsuall.

Rob. How spell you might?

Iohn M,i,g,h,t.

Rob. Why put you in, gh, for m,i,t,e, spelleth mite?

Iohn True, but with gh, is the truer writing, and it would haue a little sound.

Rob. If your syllable begin with b, what consonants may follow?

Ioh. Onely l or r.

Rob. Where learne you that?

Ioh. In the third Chapter of the first booke.

Rob. And which will follow g?

Iohn l, n, or r.

Rob. How proue you it?

Ioh. Becauſe g,l,a, ſpels gla,g, n,a, gna. & g,r,a,ſpels gra.

Rob. When three conſonants begin a ſillable, how ſhall I know which they be.

Ioh. Wee haue them before twiſe ſet downe; beſides, put a vowell vnto them, and ſee whether then they will ſpell nothing, as ſtr, put a and it ſpelleth ſtra, but btra, will ſpell nothing: they cannot begin a ſillable.

Make your Scholler reade over this Dialogue ſo often vntill hee can doe it as readily and pronounce it as naturally ae if hee ſpake without booke.

Rob. Doth not ſtr ſpell ſtra?

Ioh. It ſpelleth nothing without a vowell.

Rob. How many ſillables are in this word rewarded?

Ioh. Three.

Rob. How proue you that?

Ioh. Becauſe it hath Three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Rob. How diuide you them?

Ioh. Re-war ded.

Rob. Why put you w to a?

Ioh. Becauſe it is one conſonant betweene two vowels.

Rob. And why deuide you r and d?

Ioh. Becauſe they cannot begin a ſillable.

Rob. What is the beſt way to ſpell a long word as this, admonition?

Ioh. I muſt marke how many ſillables it hath, which I find to be fiue, then I take the firſt a,d,ad, then take the next m,o, mo, then put them together, admo; to ſpell and put to the third, admoni, and ſo vntill you come to the end.

Rob. What if a man ſhould bid you write this word.

Ioh. I muſt follow the ſame order, firſt write downe ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioyne vnto that ni, admoni, to the reſt, admoniti, admonition.

Rob. What is the beſt way to make vs perfect in ſpelling hard ſyllables?

Ioh. My Maſter ſometimes practiſe vs in hard counterfoit ſillables through all the fiue vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wraſht, wreſht, wriſht wroſht, wruſht. Yarmble, yermble, yi mble, yermble, yurmble. Waight, weight, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. Jaich, jench, jinch, ionch, iunch.

Robert,

Ro. What if you cannot tell what vowell to ſpell your ſyllable with, how will you doe to find it? As if you ſhould write from, and know not whether you ſhall write it with a or o.

Iohn I would trie with all vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I haue it.

Rob. But Good-man Taylor our Clarke, when I went to ſchoole with him, taught me to ſound theſe vowels otherwiſe than (me thinks) you doe.

Iohn How was that?

Rob. I remember hee taught mee theſe ſillables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to ſay, bad, bid, bide, bode, bude, ſounding a bed to lie vpon, as to bid or command, and bid, as bide long as in abide: bud of a tree, as bude long like rude: for theſe three vowels e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many vnskilfull Teachers which is the cauſe of ſo great ignorance of true writing of thoſe that want the Latine tongue.

Let the vnskilfull Teachers take great heed of this fault, and let ſome good Schollers heare their children pronounce theſe ſillables.

Iohn You ſay true, for ſo did my Dame teach mee to pronounce, for ſa, ſe, ſi, ſo, ſu, as ſa, ſee, ſi, ſo, ſoo, as if ſhe had ſent me to ſee her ſow, when as (e) ſhould be ſounded like the ſea, and ſue as to ſue one at the law.

Robert But let mee returne to appoſe you: how were you taught to finde out the naturall ſound of conſonants?

Iohn By the ſpeech of the ſtutterer or ſtammerer, as to obſerue how hee laboureth to * ſound the firſt ſyllable of a word: as if the ſtammerer would pronounce Lord before he can bring it forth, he expreſſeth the ſound of (l) which is the firſt letter, and ſo of all the other conſonants.

*For letters were firſt deviſed according to ſound.

Rob. How many wayes may you expreſſe this ſound ſi?

Ioh. Only three: ſi, ci, and ici, or xi, which is (cſi.)

Robert Now haue you erred as well as I; for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly ſound (ſi) and now I will giue you ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow, both in ſome few queſtions, in ſome part of that which we haue learned, and alſo after euery leſſon: and as you are in ſaying, I will marke where you miſſe, and therein will I deale with you.

Iohn Doe your worſt, I will prouide likewiſe for you, and neuer giue you ouer, vntill I haue gotten the victory, for I take

take not so much pleasure in any thing else all day.

Rob. I am of your mind: for I haue heard our Master say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits, help our memory, and many other commodities. But now let vs looke vnto our Catechisme, for our Master will examine vs next in that.

Iohn May by your leaue, we shall first read ouer againe all that we haue learned, with the Preface, Titles of the Chapters, and Notes of the Margents of our Bookes, which wee omitted before, because they were too hard: for wee shall goe no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the second Booke.

A shor: Catechisme.

WHat Religi n doe you professe?
Christian Religion.
What is Christian Religion?

Acts 12. 16. It is the true profetsion, beleeving and following of those things which are commanded and taught us by God in the
Rom. 10 9. 16. holy Scriptures.
Act. 4. 12. *What call you the holy Scriptures?*
The Word of God, contained in the Booke of the Old
2 Tim. 3. 10. 17. and New Testament.
Deut. 4. 35, and 6, 4. *Doth this Scripture or word of God, containe in it all points of true Religion, and every thing necessary for the saluation of a Christian?*
Yea.
Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods there be?
Ephes. 4. 6. One.
1 Tim. 1. 17. *What is God?*
Ioh 4. 24. An everlasting Spirit, Immortall, Invisible, most strong,
1 Ioh. 5. 7. and only wise.
Mat. 3. 16 19. *How many persons are there?*
Mat. 21. 19. Three.
1 Iohn 5. 7. *Which be they.*
Psal. 10. 1, 7. & 29. 3, 4, 5. The Father, the Sonne, and the Holy Ghost.
Rom. 1. 29, & 10, 18. *How is God knowne?*
By his Workes, Word, and Spirit.

Who

Who created the World?

* God. * Heb. 11. 3.

Whereof did he create it? Gen. 1. 1.

Of nothing and that by his Word. Gen. 1. 27.

Who made you? God the Father. 1 Cor. 8. 6.

How did he create you? Ephes. 4. 24.

In Holineſſe and Righteouſneſſe. Gen. 1. 27.

Why were you thus created? Rom. 11. 36.

To glorifie God.

Are you able to doe this of your ſelfe? No.

Why ſo?

Becauſe I am a ſinner. Rom. 3. 10. 11.

How came you to be a ſinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created? 12.

By the fall of *Adam*. Rom 3. 23.

What was his Sin? 1 Ioh. 1. 8. 10.

Diſobedience againſt *God* in eating of the forbidden fruit. Rom. 5. 12. 18, 29.

How comes it to paſſe that you are become a ſinner in Adam?

Becauſe he was the Father of all Mankinde. Gen. 3 6.

How doe you prove that you are a ſinner?

By the teſtimony of mine own conſcience, and by the Law of *God*. Rom. 12. 5.

What is the Law of God? Rom. 2. 15. & 3, 20.

A perfect rule of Righteouſneſſe, commending good, and forbidding evill: the ſumme whereof is contained in the Commandements. Gal. 3. 19. Pſal. 19. 7.

How many be there? Tenne. Exod. 34. 28.

Rehearſe them.

1 Then *God* ſpake all theſe words and ſaid: I am the Lord thy *God*, which hath brought thee out of the Land of Ægypt, out of the houſe of bondage: Thou ſhalt have no other gods but me. Exod. 20. 1.

2 Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelfe any graven image, nor the likeneſſe of any thing that is in Heaven above, nor in the Earth beneath, or in the water under the earth; Thou ſhalt not bow downe to them nor worſhip them; for I the Lord thy *God* am a jealous *God*, and viſite the ſinnes of the Fathers upon the children, unto the third and fourth generation, of them that hate me, and ſhew mercy unto thouſands to them that love me and keepe my Commandements.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the Name of the Lord thy *God* in vaine; for the Lord will not hold him gulitleſſe that taketh his Name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabboth day; ſixe daies ſhalt thou labour and doe all that thou haſt to doe, but the ſeventh day is the Sabboth of thy Lord thy *God*; in it, thou ſhalt doe no manner of worke, thou and thy Son, and thy daughter, thy man-ſervant, and thy maid-ſervant, thy Cattell and the ſtranger that is within thy gates: for in ſixe daies the Lord made Heaven and Earth, the Sea and all that in them is, and reſted the Seventh day; Wherefore the Lord bleſſed the Seventh day and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father and thy Mother: that thy daies may be long in the land which the Lord thy *God* giveth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt doe no Murther.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit Adulterie.

8 Thou ſhalt not Steale.

9 Thou ſhalt not beare falſe witneſſe againſt thy neighbor.

10 Thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbours houſe: thou ſhalt not covet thy neighbours wife, nor his Servant, nor his maid, nor his oxe, nor his aſſe, nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy *God*, &c. *a Commandement or Preface?*

A preface to the whole Law.

How be the Commandements divided?

Levit. 19 29. Into two Tables or parts.

Exod. 31 18. and 34. 16. *How many be there of the firſt Table?*

Foure.

How many of the ſecond?

Sixe.

What doe the Commandements of the firſt Table teach you?

Mat. 22. 37. My duty towards *God*.

What doe the Commandements of the ſecond Table teach you?

Mat. 22. 29. My dutie towards my Neighbour.

Are you to uſe the Commandements as Prayers?

No, becauſe they be no petitions, but Commandements.

Are you able to keepe them, without breaking any of them in thought, word, or deed?

No.

Why?

why?

Because I am ready and disposed by nature to offend both *God* and my neighbour. Ephes.2.3. Rom.3.10.

To what end then serueth the Law?

To shew us our misery, and to leade us to *Christ*, and to be a ruler ever after for the well ordering of our lives. Rom.3.10. Gal.3.24. Prov. 2.18.

What is the punishment for the breach of the Law? Psal.119.105.

Eternall destruction both of body and soule. Rom.6.23.

Is there no way to escape it and be saved?

Yes.

How? Acts 4.12.

By Iesus Christ.

Who is this Christ?

The Son of *God*, perfect *God*, and perfect Man. Mat.3.17. Rom.9.5.

Could there no other meane, or person be found in Heaven or Earth to save you, but the Sonne of God must doe it? Esay 6.5. Heb.1.6.

No verily.

Must he needs be God and Man?

Yes.

Why?

First because he must die for us; and *God* cannot die; therefore he must be Man. Heb.9.22.

Secondly he must overcome Death, which being onely Man he could not; therefore he must be also *God*. Heb. 2.14. 1 Pet.1.9.and 2.22.

How did he save us?

As hee was man perfectly righteous, hee performed the perfect obedience of the Law, and satisfied the justice of *God*, for me. And as he was *God*, he overcame death, and raised up his body the third day. Heb.4.15. 1 Pet.1.24.and 4.1. 1 Pet.3.18.

Are all men partakers of this benefit of Redemption purchased by Christ? Mat.25.46. & 7.23. Revel.22.15.

No: there are a number that shall have their part in Hell with the devill and his angels. Iohn 3.16. Gal.3.16. Heb.10 22.

Who are they that shall have their parts in the death of Christ? Rom.4.20.21.

Onely such as beleeve. Iohn 1.12.

What is Faith? Acts 4.12.

Faith is a full assurance of my salvation in *Iesus Christ* alone. 2 Thes.3.2. Phil.2.29.

Hath every man this faith in himselfe? Mat.16.17.

Ng: for it is the gift of *God*, and not of nature. Rom.10.17.

How is faith gotten?

By the outward heareing of the Word of *God* preached, and the inward working of the Spirit.

How is it strengthened and increased in you?

By the same preaching of the Word, and the use of the Sacraments and Prayer.

How shall any man know, whether hee have this true and saving faith, or no?

By the fruits and markes thereof.

1 Cor. 2. 21. Act 2. 41. *What be the fruits of Faith?*

2 Cor. 4. 13. Ioh. 1. 31. & 6. 17. A hatred of all sin, a continuall care to please *God* in the duties commanded, and unfained love to *Gods* Word, and to his people.

Rehearse the summe of your Faith.

1 Pet. 2. 2. Act. 2. 37. Psal. 119. 123. Heb. 11. 7. 1 Ioh 3. 14. I beleeve in *God*, the Father Almighty, maker of Heaven and earth, and in Iesus Christ his only Son our Lord, which was conceived by the *Holy Ghost*, borne of the Virgin *Mary*, suffered under *Pontius Pilate*, was crucified dead and buried; he descended into Hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead; he ascended into Heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of *God* the Father Almighty, from thence shall hee come to judge the quicke and the dead. I beleeve in the *Holy Ghost*, the holy Catholike Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sinnes, the resurrection of the body; and the life everlasting. Amen.

How many parts be thereof this Creed? Two.

Which be they?

The first is of *God*: the second is, of the Church.

Let us now come to the meanes of strengthening of faith, as of the Sacraments and Prayer: and first, what is a Sacrament?

Rom. 4. 11. A Sacrament is a Seale and a pledge of those benefits of my salvation which I receive by Christ.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God.

Two. *Which be they?*

Mat. 28. 19. & 26. 16. Baptisme and the Snpper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

1 Cor. 12. 23. The Lord Iesus.

To what end?

Mat. 26. 26. 1 Cor. 11. 2. 31. To strengthen our Faith, and to further our Repentance.

How

How many things are to be considered in a Sacrament?
Two.
What be they?
The signe, and the thing signified Gen.17.11.
In Baptisme, which is the signe signifying? Rom.4.11.
Water. Acts 8.26.
What is the thing signified? Ioh.3.5.
The washing away of my sins by the bloud of *Christ*.
How is your faith strengthened by Baptisme? Mark.16.16.
By Baptisme, I am received into the family and Congregation of the Lord, and am thereby fully assured, that both my sins are forgiven me, and the punishment due to the same. Act.2.23.
What doe you professe in Baptisme?
To die unto sin, and to live unto righteousnesse. Rom.6.3.
In the Supper of the Lord, which be the signes that may be seen?
Bread and Wine.
What doe they signifie?
The Body and Bloud of Christ. Mat.26.26.27.
How is your faith strengthened by the Supper of the Lord? 1 Cor.11.23. 24, 25.
By the Supper of the Lord my faith is strengthened, that as I receive the Bread and Wine into my body to become mine, so doth my soule receive withall Iesus *Christ*, with all the benefits of his death, to be wholly mine.
Is the Bread and Wine turned into the naturall Body and Bloud of Christ: flesh, bloud, and bone?
No; the Bread and Wine of their owne nature are not changed, but in use they differ from other common Bread and Wine, because they be approved by the Lord, to be signes of the body and bloud of *Christ*. Gen. 17.10.11. Exod.12.11.
Why then doth Christ say; This is my Body?
It is a figurative speech used in the Scripture; as Circumcision is called the Covenant: the Lambe is called the Passeover: and yet it is not the Covenant, nor the Passeover, but a signe of it.
How doe you eate Christs Body, and drinke his Bloud?
Spiritually, and by Faith.
Are all persons without exception, to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord? Ioh.6.63.
No.

Who are to be admitted?

1 Cor. 10. 18. Tit. 3. 10. Children, fooles, mad-men, ignorant perſons, knowne heretiques, open and notorious ſinners, not repenting.

What muſt he doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He muſt proove and examine himſelfe.

1 Cor. 11. 28, 29. *Wherein muſt he examine himſelfe?*

Firſt, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and ſpecially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in *Ieſus Chriſt*, or no.

Mat. 5. 23. Rom. 12. 18. Heb 12. 14. Thirdly, whether he be penitent and ſorry for his ſins paſt, purpoſing to leave them, and to live godly, endeavouring himſelfe to be in brotherly love and charity with all men.

Then it ſeemeth there be ſome, who albeit they come, yet they loſe the benefit of this Communion in themſelves.

Yea.

Who be they?

1 Cor. 11. 30. 2 Cro. 11. 30. Such as come not in Faith, and are not grieved for their ſins paſt, as hypocrites, evill men, Church-papiſts, private enemies to *Gods* word; and ſo many of the godly as come not ſufficiently prepared, procure a puniſhment.

What is the other helpe you have to increaſe Faith?

Prayer.

What is prayer?

Rom. 8. 26. Iam. 1. 6. 1 Iohn 5. 14. Prayer is a ſpirituall action of faith, wherein wee require of *God* in the Name of *Chriſt*, all things neceſſary to his glory and our comfort.

To whom muſt we pray?

Pſal. 50. 14. 15. To *God* onely.

In whoſe name?

In the Name of *Chriſt*.

Iohn 16. 23. *Then you may not pray to Saints or Angels, or to God in the name of Saint or Angell?*

No.

Why?

Becauſe their is neither Commandement, promiſe, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How muſt you pray?

As *Chriſt* hath taught me, ſaying:

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy Name: thy Kingdome come: thy will be done in Earth, as it is in Heaven: Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our treſpaſſes, as wee forgive them that treſpaſſe againſt us, and lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evill; for thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory, for ever *Amen.* Mat. 6.9.

How many petitions be there in this Prayer?

Sixe; three concerning the glory of *God*, and three our owne neceſſities.

What are theſe words: Our Father which art in Heaven?

A Preface or Introduction to Prayer.

What are theſe words; For thine is the Kingdome, the power and the glory for ever? Pſal.116.12,13 Epheſ.5.10. Deu.8.3.6, &c.

The concluſion of the Prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Thanksgiving.

Is it enough that you thanke him with your lips?

No: But I muſt be obedient to his Lawes and Commandements: which graee the Lord grant me.

Sundry neceſſary obſervations of a Chriſtian.

1 THat we keepe a narrow watch over our hearts, words, and deeds continually. 1 Pet.1. 15. Epheſ.5.6.

2 That with all care the time be redeemed, which hath beene idlely, careleſly, and unprofitably ſpent. Coloſ.4.9 & 2.2. Luk.14.15.10.

3 That once in the day at the leaſt, private prayer and meditation be uſed. Deut.4.9. and 6.7.

4 That care be had to doe and receive good in company. Gen.18.19.

5 That our Family be with diligence, and regard, inſtructed, watched over and governed. Pro.31.27,28. Coloſ.3.1. Heb.13.16.

6 That no more time or care be beſtowed in matters of the world then muſt needs. Gal.6.10. Coloſ.3.5.

7 That we ſtirre up our ſelues to liberality to *Gods* Saints. Epheſ.5.3,4 Mat. 10.2.

8 That wee give not the leaſt bridle to wandring luſts and affections. Dan.8.34.&c. 20.

9 That we prepare our ſelves to beare the *Croſſe*, by what meanes it ſhall pleaſe *God* to exerciſe us. Lament. 1.11.

10 That we beſtow ſome time, not onely in mourning for our

our own sin, but also for the sins of the time and age wherein we live.

1 Cor. 1.7. Tit. 2.2.16. 11 That we looke daily for the comming of our Lord Iesus Christ for our deliverance out of this life.

12 That we use (as we shall have opportunity) at least as wee shall have necessity, to acquaint our selves with some godly and faithfull person, with whom we may conferre of our Christian estate, and open our doubts to the quickning up of Gods graces in us. Iam. 5.13.

Eccl. 7.4. Phil. 21.23. Revel. 22.24. 13 That we observe the departure of men out of this life, their mortality, and vanity, and alteration of things below, the more to contemne the world, and to continue our longing after the life to come. And that we meditate and muse often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how we must lie in the grave, and all our glory put off, which will serve to beate downe the pride of life that is in us.

Deut. 11.19 20. Iosh. 1.8. Psal. 1.2. Dan 9.2. Neh. 9.38. 2 Chro. 34.31. 1 Pet. 1.14. 14 That we read somewhat daily in the holy Scriptures, for the further increase of our knowledge.

15 That we enter into Covenant with the Lord, to strive against all sin, and especially against the speciall sins and corruption of our hearts and lives, wherein we have most dishonoured the Lord, and have raised up most guiltinesse to our owne conscience, and that we carefully see our covenant bee kept and continued.

2 Pet. 2.20.21. 22. 16 That we marke how sin dyeth, and is weakened in us and that we turne not to our old sins againe, but wisely avoid all occasion to sin.

Mat. 18.15. 1 Thes. 5.22. Revel. 2 4. Iam. 1.19. Iam. 1.22. Rom. 2.13. Eccl. 4.17. 17 That we fall not from our first love but continue still our affections to the liking of Gods Word and all the holy exercises of Religion, diligently hearing it, and faithfully practising of the same in our lives and conversations: that we prepare our selves before we come, and meditate and conferre of that we heare, either by our selves or with others; and so make our daily profit in Religion.

Ephes. 5.20. Psal. 116.2. 17. & 118.15. Phil. 1.13. 2 Tim. 4.7,8. 18 That we be often occupied in meditating on Gods benefits and works, and sound forth his praises for the same.

19 That we exercise our faith by taking comfort, and delight in the great benefit of our redemption be Christ & the fruition of Gods presence in his glorious blessed Kingdome.

20 Lastly

so Lastly, that wee make not these holy practises of repentance, common in time, nor use them for course.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechisme.

ALmighty God and most mercifull Father in Iesus Christ, as thou hast plainely set before us our cursed state, in the cleare Glasse of thy heavenly Word; so we beseech thee open our eyes to see it, and pierce our hearts to feel it, by the inward working of thy holy Spirit. For we (Lord) are most vaine and vile creatures, justly tainted with the rebellion of our first Parents, conceived in sinne, bond slaves of Satan, necessarily, and yet willingly, serving divers lusts, and committing innumerable sinnes against thy Majestie, whereby we deserve most iustly to endure all miseries in this life, and to be tormented in Hell for ever. But blessed bee thy name (O Lord our God) who when there was no power in us, no not so much as any desire or endevour to get out of this wofull estate, hast made us see and feele in what case wee were, and provided a most soveraigne remedy for us, even thy deare and onely begotten Son, whom thou hast freely offered to us, not onely kindling in us a desire to enjoy him, but enabling us by a true and lively Faith, to lay hold upon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the salvation of our soules. And now, Lord, that it hath pleased thee by faith to joyne us to thy Sonne Iesus Christ, and by thy Spirit to make us members of his body, wee humbly pray thee by the same Spirit, to renew us daily according to thine owne Image, worke in our hearts a daily encrease of true faith and repentance, and in our lives a holy and comfortable change: O God, enable us in all good measure, to walke worthy of all thy mercies, and to serve thee, who hast created and chosen us; and thy Sonne, who hast redeemed us from death, and made us heires of glory; and thy blessed Spirit, who doth continually sanctifie and keepe us with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holinesse and righteousnesse all the dayes of our life. Finally, seeing of thine infinite goodnesse and mercy thou hast appointed divers excellent and holy meanes, for the daily increase of thy grace in us, and for the confirming and quickening of us in Christian conversation, wee humbly beseech thee to grant all those good meanes unto us, and to continue

them among us, giving us grace to uſe them purely, conſtantly, and zealouſly, to the glory of thy name, and profit of our brethren, and ſalvation of our ſoules, through Ieſus Chriſt; to whom with thee, O Father, and the Holy Ghoſt, be given all honour and glory for ever, *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving before meat.

O My heavenly Father, I thanke thee through Ieſu Chriſt, for making theſe creatures to ſerve me, and for giving me leave to feed on them, now I humbly pray thee to give me grace, moderately and ſoberly to uſe them, that my bodily health may bee ſtill continued to thy glory, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Ieſus Chriſt. *Amen.*

A Thanksgiving after meat.

O Lord, feeling my body to bee refreſhed with meat and drinke, and my mind alſo fitter to doe thoſe things that thou requireſt of me: let it now be my meat to doe thy will, and thoſe workes which belong to my duty, with all cheerefulneſſe and good conſcience; that for theſe, and all other thy mercies, my thankfulneſſe in heart, word and deed, may be acceptable in thy ſight, to the end of my life, through Ieſus Chriſt, to whom with thee and thy holy Ghoſt, be all honour, glory, and thankſgiving, now and ever *Amen.*

A Prayer for the morning.

O Lord our heavenly Father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, give thee moſt humble and hearty thankes for our quiet and ſafe ſleepe, and for raiſing us up from the ſame. We beſeech thee for Chriſts ſake to proſper us this day in our labour and travell, that it may bee to the diſcharge of our duty in our vocation: principally, to thy glory; next to the profit of the Church and Common weale; and laſt of al, to the benefit and content of our Maſters. Grant, deare Father, that we may cheerefully and conſcionably doe our buſineſſe and labours, not as men-pleaſers, but as ſerving thee our God, knowing thee to bee the chiefe maſter of us, and that thou ſeeſt and beholdeſt us with thy fatherly eyes, who haſt promiſed reward to them that faithfully and truly walke in their vocation, and threatned everlaſting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours:

we

wee beſeech thee, O heavenly Father, to give us the ſtrength of thy Spirit, that godly and gladly we may overcome our labours, and that the rediouſneſſe of this irkeſome labour, which thou for our ſinnes haſt poured upon all mankind, may ſeeme to us delectable and ſweet. Fulfill now O Lord, theſe our requeſts, for thy Sonne our Saviours ſake, in whoſe name we pray as he himſelfe hath taught us. *Our Father &c.*

A Prayer for the Evening.

MOſt Mercifull God, and tender Father, which beſide thine ineſtimable mercies declared and given unto us in the making of the Word for our ſakes, in the redeeming of us by the death of thy deare Sonne Ieſus Chriſt, in calling of us to the knowledge of thy bleſſed Word, in keeping us hithe to in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gracious governing of us, and in all things hitherto, for our ſingular wealth and commodity, haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for us, kept us this day from all danger; both of ſoule and body; giving us health, food, apparell, and all other things neceſſary, for the comfort and ſuccour of this poore and miſerable life, which many other doe want: For theſe and other thy good gifts and gracious benefits, which thou of thine owne goodneſſe only, and fatherly providence, haſt hitherto poured upon, and doſt preſently poure upon us, an i many other, we moſt humbly thanke thee, and praiſe thy holy Name; beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden, by meanes of the darkneſſe which thou haſt ſent over the Earth; ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and bury all our ſinnes, which this day, or at any time heretofore wee have committed againſt thy holy Commandement: and as now we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt; ſo grant the guard of thy good Angels to keep the ſame this night, and for evermore: and whenſoever our laſt ſleepe of death ſhall come, grant that it may bee in thee, good Father; ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporately and eternally, to thy glory, and our joy, through Ieſus Chriſt our Lord. *So* be it.

The 119 Pſalme.

BLeſſed are thoſe that are undefiled in their way; and walke in the Law of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keepe his teſtimonies, and ſeeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednesse walke in his wayes.

4 Thou hast charged that wee should diligently keepe thy Commandements.

5 O that my wayes were made so direct, that I might keepe thy statutes.

6 So shall I not be confounded, whilest I have respect unto all thy commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an unfeigned heart: when I shall have learned the judgements of thy righteousnesse.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forsake me not utterly.

The second part.

1 WHerewith shall a young man cleanse his way? even by ruling himselfe after thy Word.

2 With my whole heart have I sought thee, O let me not go wrong out of thy Commandements.

3 Thy words have I hid within my heart, that I should not sin against thee.

4 Blessed art thou, O Lord, O teach me thy Statutes.

5 With my lips have I beene telling of all the judgements of thy mouth.

6 I have had as great delight in the way of thy testimonies, as in all manner of riches.

I wil talke of thy Commandements, and have respect unto thy wayes.

8 My delight shall bee in thy statutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Proverbs, chap. 4.

1 HEare, O yee children, the instruction of a father, and give eare to learne understanding.

2 For I doe give you a good Doctrine, therefore forsake yee not my Law.

3 For I was my Fathers Sonne, tender and deare in the eyes of my Mother.

4 When he taught me, and said unto me, Let thine heart hold fast my words, keepe my Commandements, and thou shalt live.

5 Get wisedome, get understanding, forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forsake her not, and she shall keepe thee; love her, and she shall preserve thee.

7 Wise-

7 Wiſedome is the beginning; get wiſedome therefore, and above all poſſeſſions, get underſtanding.

8 Exalt her, and ſhe will exalt thee; ſhe ſhall bring thee to honour, if thou embrace her.

9 She ſhall give a comely ornament upon thine head: yea ſhe ſhall give thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my Sonne, and receive my words, and the yeeres of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I have taught thee in the way of wiſedome, and led thee in the paths of righteouſneſſe.

12 When thou goeſt, thy Gate ſhall not bee ſtraight; and when thou runneſt, thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leave her not: keepe her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of evill men.

15 Avoid it, and goe not by it, turne from it and paſſe by.

16 For they cannot ſleepe, except they have done evill, and their ſleepe departeth, except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickedneſſe, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light, that ſhineth more and more unto the perfect day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darkneſſe; they know not wherein they fall.

20 My Sonne hearken unto my words, incline thine eare unto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes, but keepe them in the middeſt of thy heart.

22 For they are life unto thoſe that find them, and health unto all their fleſh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence, for there-out commeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes behold the right, let thine eye-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feet, and let all thy wayes be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remove thy foot from evill.

The first Psalme.

THe man is blest that hath not bent,
to wicked read his eare;
Nor led his life as sinners doe,
nor sate in scorners chaire.
2 But in the Law of God the Lord,
doth set his whole delight;
And in that Law doth exercise
himselfe both day and night.

3 He shall be like the tree that groweth
fast by the River side,
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit
in her due time and tide.
4 Whose leafe shall never fade nor fall,
but flourish still and stand:
Even so all things shall prosper well,
which this man takes in hand.

5 So shall not the ungodly men,
They shall be nothing so,
But as the dust which from the earth,
the wind drives to and fro.
6 Therefore shall not the wicked men
in judgement stand upright,
Nor yet the sinners with the just
shall come in place or sight.

7 For why? the way of godly men
unto the Lord is knowne,
And eke the way of wicked men,
shall quite be overthrowne.

The fourth Psalme.

O God that art my righteousnesse,
Lord heare me when I call:

Thou

Thou haſt ſet me at liberty,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Have mercy, Lord, therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt,
For unto thee unceſſantly,
to cry I will not reſt.

3 O mortall men, how long will yee,
my glory thus deſpiſe?
Why wander yee in vanity,
and follow after lyes?
4 Know yee, that good and godly men,
the Lord will take and chuſe,
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sinne not but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart,
And in your chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelves convert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice,
of righteouſneſſe I ſay;
And looke that in the living Lord,
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort crave worldly goods,
and riches doe embrace;
But Lord grant us thy countenance,
thy favour and thy grace.
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart,
more joyfull and more glad,
Then they who of their corne and wine,
full great increaſe have had.

9 In peace therefore lye downe will I,
taking my reſt and ſleepe:
For thou wilt onely me O Lord,
alone in ſafety keepe.

The 50 Pſalme.

THe mightie God,
th'eternall hath thus ſpoke,
And all the world,
he will call and provoke,
Even from the Eaſt,
and ſo forth to the Weſt,
2 From toward Sion,
which place him liketh beſt,
God will appeare
in beauty moſt excellent,
3 Our God will come,
before that long time be ſpent.

Devouring fire
ſhall goe before his face;
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace;
4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heavens bright,
To judge his ſolke
with equity and right:
5 Saying, goe to,
and now my Saints aſſemble,
My pact they keepe,
their gifts doe not diſſemble.

6 The Heavens ſhall,
declare his righteouſneſſe,
For God is judge
of all things more and leſſe.
7 Heare my people,
for I will now reveale,
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceale,
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee,
8 For giving not
all manner offerings to me.

9 I have no need
to take of thee at all,
Goats of thy fold,
or Calfe out of thy ſtall:
10 For all the Beaſts
are mine within the woods,
On thouſand hils,
Cattell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine
all Birds that are on Mountaines,
All Beaſts are mine
which haunt the fields and Fountaines.

The 51 Pſalme, the firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſſe,
and now with ſpeed ſome pitty take,
My ſinnes deface, my faults redreſſe,
good Lord, for thy great mercies ſake.
2 Waſh me O Lord and make me cleane,
from this unjuſt and ſinfull act,
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorce and ſorrow doe conſtraine
me, to acknowledge mine exceſſe,
My ſinnes alas doe ſtill remaine,
before my face without releaſe.
4 For thee alone I have offended,
and done this evill in thy ſight,
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy judgements juſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceiv'd in ſinne,
Yea of my Mother ſo borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Alſo behold, Lord, thou doſt love
the inward truth of a pure heart;
Therefore thy wiſedome from above,
thou haſt reveal'd, me to convert.

7 If thou with hyſop purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner then the glaſſe:
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſſe ſhall I paſſe.
8 Therefore O Lord ſuch joy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace,
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwag'd for my treſpaſſe.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
for I have felt enough thy hand;
And purge my ſinnes I thee deſire,
which doe in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new my heart within my breſt,
and frame it to thy holy will,
Thy conſtant ſpirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67 Pſalme.

HAve mercy on us Lord,
and grant to us thy grace,
To ſhew to us doe thou accord,
the brightneſſe of thy face:
2 That all the earth may know,
the way to godly wealth,
And all the Nations on a row,
may ſee thy ſaving health.

3 Let all the world O God,
give praiſe unto thy name,
Oh let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all rejoyce with mirth,
For thou with truth and right doſt guide,
the Nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world O God,
give praiſe unto thy name:

Oh

Oh let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth encreaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall,
And then our God the God of peace,
ſhall bleſſe us eke withall.

7 God ſhall us bleſſe I ſay,
and then both farre and neere,
The folke throughout the earth alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in feare.

The 104 Pſalme.

MY ſoule praiſe the Lord,
ſpeake good of his name:
O Lord our great God,
how doſt thou appeare?
So paſſing in glory,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and Majeſty,
in thee ſhine moſt cleere.

2 With light as a robe,
thou haſt thee beclad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatneſſe may ſee:
The heavens in ſuch ſort,
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a curtaine,
compared may be.

3 His chamber beames lye
in the clouds full ſure,
VVhich as his Chariots,
are made him to beare:
And there with much ſwiftneſſe
his courſe doth endure,
Upon the wings riding
of wind in the ayre.

4 He makes his Spirits
as Heralds to goe,
And lightning to ſerve,
we ſee alſo preſt:
His will to accompliſh,
they runne to and fro,
To ſave or conſume things,
as liketh him beſt.

5 He groundeth the earth,
ſo firmely and faſt,
That it once to move,
none ſhall have ſuch power:
6 The deepe a faire covering
for it made thou haſt,
Which by his owne nature,
the Hils would devour.

7 But at thy rebukes,
the waters doe fly,
And ſo give due place,
thy words to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder,
ſo fearefull they be,
That in their great raging,
they haſte ſoone away.

8 The mountaines full high,
they then up aſcend,
If thou doe but ſpeake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the vallies,
full quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appointeſt,
remaine they doe ſtill.

9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how farre they ſhall runne,
So as in their rage,

not paſſe that they can:
For God hath appointed,
they ſhall not returne,
The earth to deſtroy more,
which was made for man.

The 112 Pſalme.

THe man is bleſt that God doth feare,
And eke his Law doth love indeed,
2 His ſeed on earth God will upreare,
And bleſſe ſuch as from him proceed,
3 His houſe with good he wil fulfill,
His righteouſneſſe endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Vnto the righteous doth ariſe,
In trouble, joy, in darkneſſe, light,
5 Compaſſion is in his eyes,
And mercy alway in his ſight:
6 Yea pitty moveth ſuch to lend,
He doth by juſtice things expend.

7 And ſurely ſuch ſhall never faile,
For in remembrance had is he,
8 No tydings ill can make him quaile,
Who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
9 His faith is firme, his feare is paſt,
For he ſhall ſee his foes downe caſt.

10 He did well for the poore provide,
His righteouſneſſe ſhall ſtill remaine:
11 And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
Although the wicked doe diſdaine,
12 Yea gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
And ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113 Pſalme.

YE children which do ſerve the Lord,
Praiſe yee his name with one accord,
Yea bleſſed be alwayes his name,
2 Who from the riſing of the Sunne,

Till it returne where it begun,
is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his glory we may count,
above the heavens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
VVhoſe dwellings in the Heavens are?
of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelfe we know,
Things to behold both here below,
and alſo in heaven above.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none ſaw,
his onely mercy did him move.
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
VVith Princes of great dignity,
that rule his people with great fame.
9 The Barren he doth make to bare,
And eke with joy her fruit to reare,
therefore praiſe yee his holy name.

The 120 Pſalme.

IN trouble and in thrall,
Unto the Lord I call,
and he doth me comfort.
2 Deliver me, I ſay,
From lying lips alway,
and tongues of falſe report.

3 VVhat vantage or what thing,
Get'ſt thou thus for to ſting,
thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No leſſe than Arrowes keene,
of hot conſuming fire.

5 Alas too long I ſlacke,
Within theſe tents ſo blacke,
which Kedars are by name,

By whom the flocke elect,
And all of *Iſaacs* ſect
Are put to open ſhame.

6 VVith them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And ſet a quiet life:
7 But when my tayle was told,
Cauſeleſſe I was controul'd,
by them that would have ſtrife.

The 126 Pſalme.

VVHen as the Lord,
againe his Sion had forth brought,
From bondage great,
and alſo ſervitude extreame;
This worke was ſuch,
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought;
So that we were
much like to them that uſe to dreame.
Our mouthes were,
with laughter filled then;
And eke our tongues
did ſhew us joyfull men.

2 The heathen folke
were forced then to confeſſe,
How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more wee,
and therefore can confeſſe no leſſe:
Wherefore to joy,
we have good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord goe forth,
thou canſt our bondage end,
As to Deſarts
the flowing Rivers ſend.

Full true it is,
that they which ſowe in teares indeed,

A time will come,
when they ſhall reape in mirth and joy:
6 They went and wept
in bearing of their precious ſeed,
For that their foes
full oftentimes did them annoy:
But their returne
with joy they ſhall ſure ſee,
Their ſheaves home bring,
and not impaired be.

The 148 Pſalme.

GIve laud unto the Lord,
From Heaven that is ſo high,
Praiſe him in deed and word,
Above the ſtarry ſkie.
2 And alſo yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Moone and Sunne,
Which are both cleere and bright,
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtring ſtarres of light.
4 And eke no leſſe,
Yea heavens faire,
And clouds of the aire,
his laud expreſſe.

5 For at his word they were,
All formed as we ſee:
At his voyce did appeare
All things in their degree:
6 Which he ſet faſt,
To them he made
A Law and trade,
For aye to laſt.

The Schoole-maſter to his Scholer.

MY childe and ſcholar take good heed,
unto the words that here are ſet:
And ſee thou doe accordingly,
or elſe be ſure thou ſhalt be beat.

Firſt I command thee God to ſerve,
then to thy Parents duty yeeld;
Unto all men be courteous,
and mannerly in Towne and field.

Your cloathes unbuttoned doe not uſe,
let not your hoſe ungartered be,
Have Hankerchiefe in readineſſe,
waſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your bookes, inkehorne, or pens,
nor Girdle, garters hat or band;
Let ſhooes be ty'd, pin ſhirt-band cloſe,
keepe well your points at any hand.

If broken hoz'd, or ſhood you goe,
or ſlovenly in your array,
Without a girdle or untruſt,
then you and I muſt have a fray.

If that you cry or talke aloud,
or bookes doe rend, or ſtrike with knife,
Or laugh or play unlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſcall or ſweare,
if that you picke, filtch, ſteale or lye;
If you forget a Scholars part,
then muſt you ſure your points untye.

If to the ſchoole you doe not goe,
when time doth call you to the ſame,

Or if you loyter in the ſtreets,
when we doe meet then looke for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behave thy ſelfe
ſo decently at all aſſayes,
That thou maiſt purchaſe parents love,
and eke obtaine thy Maſters praiſe.

The firſt part of Arithmetieke, called Numeration.

ALL Numbers are made by the diverſe placing of theſe nine figures, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9, and this circle (0) called a Cypher; Now looke how many of theſe ſtand together, in ſo many ſeverall places they muſt needs ſtand. But marke that thou call that which is next to thy right hand, the firſt place; and ſo goe (as it were) backward, calling the next unto him towards the left hand, the ſecond place; the next the third place, and ſo forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: every following place being greater by ten times, than that next before; as (5) in the firſt place is but five, but in the ſecond place ten times five, that is five times ten which is fifty: in the third place five hundred, in the fourth place five thouſand, and in the fift place fifty thouſand, and ſo thou maiſt proceed. As for example: the number thus placed, 1638. being this preſent yeere from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand ſixe hundred thirtie eight: And this number, 5659, being this preſent yeere from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is five thouſand ſixe hundred fifty nine. But my Booke growing greater than I purpoſed; pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter ſooner than (peradventure thou maiſt thinke) I promiſed.

Directions for the ignorant.

FOr thy better underſtanding this briefe *Chronology* following, I thought good to advertiſe thee thus much. Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the numbers above, ſo farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I have divided the yeeres of the world in the five parts, called *five periods*, which I for plainenesſe ſake, ſtick not to call Chapters: therefore I begin,

gin my account five times beſt anſwering (as I thinke) thy demands, when ſuch an one lived, or ſuch a thing done: for thou commonly moveſt thy queſtion one of theſe five wayes: either how long was it after the Creation? or how long after the Flood? how long after the departure out of *Ægypt*, and the Law given? how long before Chriſt? or how long after Chriſt? as thou thinkeſt it neereſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name thou ſeekeſt, and the yeere ſet by it: looke upward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the title of that Chapter. Further I have ſet it downe (as thou ſeeſt) in a diverſe letter, according to the diverſity of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible or Eccleſiaſticall ſtory, ſeeke in the *Romane* and *Italica* letter, which thou uſeſt to call the *Latine* letter; and paſſe over thoſe in the Engliſh letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Againe if thou be a Grammar Scholar, or other, that wouldeſt find ſomething onely concerning any prophane Author, ſeeke only in the *Engliſh* letter, paſſing over the other. And becauſe I deſire brevity, I have omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, &c. and the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou maiſt eaſily find by conference with the Iudges, and the Kings of *Iudah*. And note, that (*y*) alone ſtanding by any number, ſignifieth (*yeere*) Finally, my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading. Therefore read them ſo often, untill thou canſt run them over as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

Chap. 1.

After the Creation.

God having made the World, and created Adam *and* Hevah; *their poſterity was born in theſe yeeres after, as followeth.*

Yeere.

130 Seth.
253 Kenoſh.
325 Kenan.
395 Mahalaleel.
560 Iared.
622 Enoch.
687 Methuſelah.
874 Lamech.
1056 Noah.
1556 Iapheth.
1558 Shem.
1656 *The univerſall Flood after which followeth the generation of Shem.*

CHAP. 2.
After the Flood.

Yeere.
2 Arphaxad.
37 Selah.
67 Eber.
101 Peleg.
101 Tower of *Babel* built.
131 Reu.
163 Serug.
192 Nahor.
222 Terah.
292 Haran.
352 Abraham.
436 Ismael.
452 Sodome *destroyed.*
452 Isaac.
512 Iacob.
587 Reuben.
588 Simeon.
589 Levi.
599 Iudah.
600 Dan.
601 Nepthali.
601 Asher.
602 Issachar.
602 Gad.
602 Zebulon.
604 Ioseph.
619 Benjamin
These twelve were the sonnes of Iacob, *called the twelve* Patriarks, *of whom came the twelve tribes of* Israel.
Minerva.
629 Phares.
642 Hezron.
643 Jacob *went into* Ægypt, *where they were 215 yeeres.*

Yeere.
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778 Aaron.
783 Moses.
Iob.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858 Moses *delivered the children of* Israel *out of* Ægypt, *then was the Law given.*

CHAP. 3.
After the Law given.
Phaeton *burnt.*
40 Ioshua *brought the people out of the wildernesse into the Land of Canaan, and reigned 18 yeeres.*
41 Iubiles *began.*
58 Othoniel *iudged* Israel, 40 *yeeres, whereof* Cushan *the* Aramite *oppressed them* 8 *yeeres.*
Radamanthus.
80 Bo z of Rahab.
98 Ehud and Shamgar *iudged* 80 *yeeres, whereof* Eglon *the* Moabite *oppressed* 18 *yeeres.*
Troas ruled in Dardania, and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178 Deborah *and* Barak *iudged* 40 *yeeres, whereof* Jabin *and* Sisera *oppressed* 20 *yeeres.*
198 Obed

Yeere.

198 Obed *borne of* Ruth.

318 Gedeon *judged* 40 *yeeres. whereof the* Midianites *oppreſſed ſeven yeeres.*

Theſeus.

258 Abimelech *three yeeres.*

261 Tola 23 *yeeres.*

284 Iair *judged* 22 *y. whereof the* Ammonites *and the* Philiſtims *oppreſſed* 12 *yeeres.*

Amazons Battell againſt Thebes.

305 Ieſſe *father of* David *by* Obed.

311 Ibzan *judged* 7 *yeeres.*

318 Elon *ten yeeres.*

Troy deſtroyed.

329 Abdon *the* Pirathonite 8. *yeeres.*

336 Sampſon *twenty yeeres.*

In the time of theſe 6 Iudges the Philiſtims oppreſſed.

356 Eli *the Prieſt* 40 *yeeres.*

397 Samuel *and* Saul 40 *y.*

432 **Brutus came into England, if the ſtory be true.**

447 David *reigned* 40 *yeeres.*

Nathan, Aſaph, Heman, *and* Ieduthun *Prophets.*

477 Salomon *reigned* 40 *y. and* 481. *in his fourth yeere, built the Temple before the birth of Chriſt about* 916 *y.*

Chap. 4.

Before Chriſt.

936 *Temple built.*

900 **Heſiod.**

Yeere.

899 Rehoboam *raigned over* Iudah 17 *y.*

882 Abiam 3 *y.*

878 Aſa 41 *y.*

838 Iehoſhaphat 25 *y.*

813 Iehoram 8 *y.*

805 Ahaziah 1 *y.*

804 Athalia 6 *y.*

798 Ioaſh 40 *y.*

758 Amaziah 29 *y.*

Ionah *propheſieth.*

743 **Rome built by Romulus upon foure hils, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Exquiſinus, Auentinus, and after enlarged by Servius Tullus, within the wals, with other three hils, Coelus, Viminalis, and Quirinalis.**

729 *Kingdome of* Iudah *void* 12 *yeeres.*

725 **Sardanapalus.**

718 Azariah *twenty five yeeres.*

Kingdome of Iſrael void 22 *yeeres.*

700 **Numa Pompilius the ſecond Roman King.**

685 **Licurgus the Lacedemonian.**

Ioel, Hoſea, Amos, *and* Iſaiah *propheſied.*

Tullus Hoſtilius the third Roman King.

677 Ioathim *over* Iudah 15 *y.*

Micaiah *alſo propheſied.*

662 Ahas *ſixteene y.*

646 Ezekiah 29 *y.*

Yeere.

628 Salmanaſar *carried the ten Tribes of* Iſrael *captive to* Babel, *from whence they never returned. And here the race of the Kings of* Iſrael *ceaſed.* Marodach Baladan *began to bring the Empire from* Aſſur *to* Babell.

628 **Simonides. Ariſtogenus. Ancus Martius, the fourth Roman King. Archilocus, Zeleucus. Homer, Phalaris.**

617 Manaſſeth 55 *y.* Ieremy *propheſieth.*

610 **Sappho. Pilo. Stesichorus, Epimenides.**

564 Nebuchadnezzar.

562 Amon 2 *y.*

560 Ioſiah 21 *y.* Zephaniah *and* Habakuk *propheſie.*

536 Iehoiakim 11 *y.*

526 *Captivity wherein* Nebuchadnezzar *carryed Captives* Daniel, *and many others into* Babylon; began *the* 3 *yeere of* Iehoiakim.

Ieremiah *continueth his propheſie in* Iudah. Danie *propheſieth in* Babel.

618 Zedekiah 11 *y.* Ezekiel *propheſieth.*

507 Ieruſalem *deſtroyed, and* Ieremiah *with the remnant of* Iudah, *carryed into* Ægypt, *where* Ieremiah *propheſieth.*

Yeere.

Ezechiel *continueth his propheſie in* Babel.

501 **Conſuls 2. yerely began in Rome.**

495 **Horatius Cocles.**

494 Salathiel.

493 **Dictators in Rome.**

487 **Tribunes of the people began in Rome.**

468 Zorobabel.

466 **Pythagoras, Pindarus, Democritus, Creſus, Heraclitus, Eſope, Solon, Thales, ſeven Wiſemen, Piſiſtratus.**

456 Darius *and* Cyrus *his ſon wan* Babylon *from* Balthazar: *began the Empire of the Perſians, and gave leave for the Ieves to return and build the Temple.*

454 *Temple began to be built The Hiſtory of* Ezra Arthaſhaſhte, *called of prophane Writers* Cambyſes, *raigned with* Cyrus *his Father. The hiſtory of* Eſter. Ahaſhuerosh, *called* Darius.

440 Hyſtaſpis *divorced* Vaſti, *married* Eſter, *hanged* Haman *& advanced* Mordecai.

431 **Tribune Militum.**

425 Darius *of* Perſia *called alſo* Artaxſhaſt, *and of prophane Writers,* Darius Longimanus, *reigned* 36 *yeeres.* Haggai *propheſieth.*

Ze-

Yeere.

Zacharias *propheſieth.*

423 Malachi *the laſt Prophet.*

425 Nehemiah *his ſtory, who builded the walls of* Ieruſalem.

357 Battle Peloponneſiacke 27 yeere, til the Lacedemonians overcame Athens.

386 Rome taken by Gallus a Brittaine.

386 Themiſtocles, Ariſtides, Aeſchylus, Sophocles, Pericles, Empedocles, Hypocrates, Parmenides, Ariſtarchus, Euripides, Herodotus, Ariſtobulus, Socrates, Alcibiades, Diogenes, Plato, Xenophon, Ageſilaus.

363 Philip of Macedonia conquered all Grecia, after the Thebanes had ſubdued the Lacedemonians.

351 Marcus Curtius, Manlius Torquatus.

350 Ariſtoteles, Demoſthenes, Epicurus, Epaminondas. Theophraſtus, Menander, Zenocrate.

144 Warres with the Samnites at Rome continued 49 yeeres.

332 Alexander *the great conquered* Perſia, *he entreated the Jewes honourably, and raigned* 12 *yeeres.*

Now was the empire of the Grecians great, which after

Yeere.

the death of Alexander, *was divided unto* 4 *Captaines, whereof* Syria, *and* Egypt, *continued untill the Empire of the* Romanes, *and alwayes vexed the Jewes.*

Now begynneth the ſtory of the Macchabees

301 Two Decii *in* Rome.

300 Zeno *author of the* Stoiks. Aratus, Demetrius, Phalerius.

228 Ptolomie Philadelphus, *cauſed* 70 *Interpreters to tranſlate the* LAW *into Greeke.*

283 Hetruria yeelded to Rome wholy.

272 Regulus, Polibius, Cleanthes.

267 Warre of Carthage and Rome 22 yeeres.

241 Battle African with Numidia.

237 Ieſus Sirach.

236 Nevius Plautus.

224 Antiochus Magnus.

219 Second Battle of Carthage, becauſe that Hannibal had recovered Spaine from Rome.

131 The third Battle of Carthage, which was in three yeeres utterly deſtroyed by Scipio Junior.

129 Phariſees, Sadduces, *and* Eſſenes *began their Sects.*

89 Civill warre in Rome, 8 yeeres.

Yeere.

yéres betwéne Marius and Sylla, because Sylla being yonger, was chosen Captaine into Asia, to the battell Mithridaticke.

87 Tigranes King of Armenia.

65 Cato Uticensis, Salustius.

57 Cicero Consul.

53 Britaine entred upon by Julius Cesar.

47 Julius Cesar raigned Emperour 5 yéres.

45 Virgil. Horace, Livy, Ovid, Cornelius Nepos.

42 Octavius Augustus *Emperour* 55 *yeeres.*

34 Herod *the great, made King of Iury: after whose death his foure sonnes were confirmed in his Kingdome, and called* Tetrarchs

See Luke 3 1.

Temple againe sumptuously builded by Herod.

Christ borne in the 42 *yeere of* Augustus, *from which beginneth our usuall account.*

Chap. 5.

After the birth of Christ.

16 Tiberius, *Emperour after the birth of Christ* 16 *yeeres.*

33 *Christ crucified.*

33 Stephen *stoned.*

42 Paul *converted.*

Yeere.

42 Herod Agrippa *President in* Iury, *he beheaded* Iames.

42 Mathew *wrote his Gospel.*

44 Iames *beheaded.*

44 Marke *preached in* Ægypt.

46 Luke *wrote.*

50 Epistle *to the* Galathians *written from* Antioch.

53 Epistle *to the* Thessalonians *from* Athens.

54 Philip *martyred.*

55 1 Epistle *to the* Corinthians *from* Ephesus.

55 1 *To* Timothy *from* Troas.

55 *To* Titus *from* Troas.

55 *To* Corinth *from* Philippi.

55 Peters *first* Epistle.

56 Peters *second* Epistle.

56 *To the* Rom. *from* Corinth.

57 Claudius Nero *persecuter.*

59 Epistles to the Philippians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon from Rome.

51 Acts *by* Luke *(now as is thought.)*

63 Iames *throwne downe from a pinacle.*

69 Epistle to Timothy.

69 Paul *martyred at* Rome.

73 Ierusalem *destroyed by* Vespasian and Titus.

76 Ignatius *Bishop of* Antioch.

83 Domitian *Emperour.*

85 Nicholaitan *Hereticke.*

90 Cornelius Tacitus, Sueton, Aulus Gellius, Plutarch, Quintilian, Iuvenal, Appian, Apuleius.

93 Iohn

Yeere.	
93	John *banished to* Pathmos, *where (as is thought) hee wrote his Gospell, and the Revelation.*
97	John *returned from* Pathmos *to* Epheſus.
100	John *dyed.*
114	Pliny *writeth for the Chriſtians.*
133	Galen.
170	Juſtinus *dyed a Martyr.*
180	Irenens *of* Lyons.
187	England *received the Goſpell.*
202	Clemens Alexandrinus.
210	Tertulian.
216	Origen.
249	Cyprian.
289	Conſtantine *reigned in* England.
307	Euſebius.
333	Athanaſius.
347	Hillary.
347	Gregory Nazianzene.
371	Ambroſe *B. of* Millane.
375	Hieronymus.
409	Chryſoſtome.
409	Auguſtine.
414	Theodoret.
500	Gothes *conquered* Italy: *then increaſed Barbariſme and Papiſtry.*

Directions for the unskilfull.

IF thou haſt not beene acquainted with ſuch a Table as this following, and deſireſt to make uſe of it, thou muſt get the Alphabet, *viz.* of the order of the Letters as they ſtand, without booke perfectly, to know where every letter ſtands, as (*b*) neere the beginning, (*m*) about the midſt, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore, if the word thou wouldſt finde, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) looke toward the end. Againe, if the word begin with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) ſee toward the end of that letter: and if thou obſerveſt the ſame for the third and fourth letters, thou ſhalt finde thy word preſently. Secondly, thou muſt know the cauſe of the difference of the letters, all written with the Romane, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine, or other learned Languages. Thoſe with the *Italike* letter, as (*abandon*) are French words made Engliſh: thoſe with the Engliſh letter are meerely Engliſh, or from ſome other vulgar Tongue. The word joyning unto it is ever in Engliſh, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar Engliſh word. But thoſe that have no word expounding them, are ſet downe to let thee ſee their

true writing where I thought thou mightest otherwise erre. And know further, that all words that have in them (*y*) or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) where (*h*) is never pronounced, or end in (*isme*) are all Greeke words, as *Hypocrite*, *Philosophy*, *Christ*, *Baptisme*. But where I say they are Greeke: I meane with some difference of termination; for they were brought from *Greece* to us through *Rome*, where they were newly stampt, and when they came to us, we coyned them after our fashion, as *Christ* is in Latine *Christus*, in Greeke *Christos*: so *Baptisme* is in Latine *Baptismus* in Greek *Baptismos*. The like must be observed for the Latine words, as those that we have ending in (*ion*) the Latine hath in (*io*) *creation*, *remission*, in Latine is, *creatio*, *remissio*. But touching the French, we have some of them with difference, and some without, and thus thou shalt discerne them: those with difference are marked with this starre (*) as (*accomplish*) in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you shall find it by this marke (*) the other have none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus; at this word *brigantine* see *barke*; then those two be of one signification, and so shalt thou also learn variety of words. When a word hath two significations, if one be well knowne, I omit that: as to *barke* as a Dogge, is well knowne; but a *barke*, that is, a little Ship, is not so familiar, therefore I put downe that. If I should put downe all derivations, it would be over-long: therefore I hope the diligent Scholar will learne by practice soone from the primitive or originall; I have therefore set down some few of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end. There are many more from *Latine* and *French*, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.
abba father.
abesse, abatesse, Mistresse of a Nunnery.
abbreviate short.
abridge, see abreviate.
abut upe unto.
abecedary the order of the letters or he that useth them.
abet to maintaine.
abominable.
abhorre.
abject base.
abjure renounce.
abolish make void.
abricot a kind fruit.
aboord.
abrogate, see abolish.
absolve finish.
absolute perfect.

absolution

abſolution forgiuenesse.
abſtinence refraining.
abſtract, ſee abbreviate.
abſurd fooliſh.
accent tune.
accept take liking.
accept free comming to.
acceſſary partaker.
accident befall.
accommodate fit to.
accompliſh * finiſh.
account * to reckon.
accord * agreement.
accurate running.
accrew * grow.
aſcertaine * make ſure.
atchieve, ſee accompliſh.
acorne.
active nimble.
actuall in act.
acute witty.
addict given to.
adieu fare well.
addreſſe prepare to direct.
adjacent lying to.
adjourne * deferre.
adjure make to ſweare.
adminiſter goverene or ſerve.
admire marvell at.
admirall chiefe by ſea.
admiſſion receiving.
adopt take for his child.
adore worſhip.
adorne beautifie.
adverſe contrary.
adverriſe give knowledge.
adulation flattery.
adulterate counterfeit.
advocate atturney.
advouſon patronage.
aduſtion burning.
affable ready and courteous in ſpæch.
affect earneſtly deſire.
affinity kin by marriage.
affirmative avouching.
affiance truſt.
affianced betrothed.
agent doer.
aggravate make grievous.
agilitie nimbleneſſe.
agony heavy paſſion.
alacritie cherefulneſſe.
alarum ſound to the battell.
alien a ſtranger.
alienation eſtranging.
alight.
alledge * bring proofe.
alliance kindred or leagues.
alluſion pointing to.
allude to point to.
aliment nourithment.
almes.
almighty.
alphabet gr. order of letters.
altercation debate.
allegory gr. ſimilitude.
allegeance obedience.
altitude height.
allegation alledging.
ambaſſadour meſſenger.
ambiguous doubtfull.
ambition deſire of honour.
ambuſhment privie traine.
amorous full of love.
amplifie enlarge.
anatomy gr. cutting up.
anathema gr. accurſed.

andyron.
anguish griefe.
anchor.
animate encourage.
annuall yeerely.
animadversion noting.
antichrist against Christ.
antidate fore-date.
anticipation preventing.
angle corner.
antikly disguised.
annihilate make void.
ancestour.
annullitie see annihilate.
aphorisme generall rule.
apostate back-slider.
apostacie falling away.
amen so be it.
apostle gr. see ambassadour.
apologie gr. defence.
apocalyps gr. revelation.
alpha gr. the first greek letter.
apothecary.
apocrypha gr. not of authority.
apparant in sight.
appeach accuse.
appeale to seeke to a higher Judge.
appertaine to belong.
appertinent } belonging.
appurtenance }
appetite desire to ease.
application applying to.
appose as the question.
apposition aprosing.
approbation allowance.
approve allow.
approach come nigh.
appropriate make his owne.
apt fit.
arbiter. } umpire.
arbitrator }
arbitrement iudgement.
arch gr. chiefe.
arch-angell gr. chiefe angell.
arch-bishop chiefe bishop.
architect chiefe builder.
argent silver.
argue to reason.
arithmeticke gr. Art of numbering.
arke ship.
armory house of Armour.
arraigne.
arrive * come to land.
arrerages * dept unpaid.
artificer handi crafts man.
artificiall work-man like.
articulate ioynted.
ascend goe up.
ascertaine * assure.
assent agreement.
ascent a going up.
ascribe give to.
askew easie.
aspect looking upon.
aspire climbe up.
asperate rough.
aspiration breathing.
assay prove.
assayle * set upon.
assault * see assayle.
assention flattery.
assertion affirming.
assiduitie continuance.
asseveration earnest affirming.
assigne appoint.
assignation appointment.

assises

aſſiſes.
aſſiſtance helpe.
aſſociate companie.
aſtrictive } binding.
aſtringent }
aſtronomy gr. } knowledge of
aſtrology } the ſtarres.
atheiſt gr. without God.
atheiſme the opinion of the Atheiſts.
attach ſeaze upon.
attaint convict of crime.
attainder a conviction.
attempt * ſet upon.
attentive heedy.
attribute give to.
avarice coveteouſneſſe.
audacious bold.
audience hearing.
auditor hearer, or officer of accounts.
audible eaſie to be heard.
averre * avouch.
augment to encreaſe.
avouch affirme with earneſtneſſe.
authenticall gr. of authority.
autumne the Harveſt.
axiome certaine principle.
Balance a paire of ſcales.
bailiffe.
bankerupt bankerout.
banquet.
baptiſt a baptizer.
baptiſme.
barbarian a rude perſon.
barbariſm barbarouſneſſe.
barque * a ſmall ſhip.
barreter a contentious perſon.
barreſter allowed to give counſell.
barter * to bargaine.
battery beating.
baulme.
beatitude bleſſednes.
beguile.
beneficiall profitable.
benevolence good will.
benigne favourable.
benignitie bounty.
bereft depriued.
beſiege.
biere to carry a dead corps.
biſhop overſeer.
blanke * to make white.
blaſphemie gr. ſpeake ill of God.
blind.
beare.
beaſt.
boat.
bough.
bought.
bonnet cap.
bracelet.
bracer.
breeſe.
brigandine coate of defence.
brigantine, ſir barke.
brandiſh * to make a ſword.
broad.
breath.
brothell keeper of a houſe of bawdry.
bruiſe.
bruit.
buggery contunction with one of the ſame kind.

burgesse a head man of a Towne.
build.
Callidity craftinesse.
capacity conceit or receit.
cancell to undoe.
canon gr. law.
canonize make a Saint.
capitall deadly or great.
capable containing.
capitulate.
captious catching.
captive prisoner.
captivate make subiect.
carbuncle k. disease or stone.
carnality fleshlinesse.
casualty chance.
castigation chastisement.
cathedrall gr. Church, chiefe in the Diocesse.
catholike universall.
cauldron.
caution warning.
celebrate make famous.
celestiall heavenly.
catalogue gr. bed-role.
celerity swiftnesse.
censor corrector
censure correction.
centurion captaine.
cease.
cement.
center middest.
ceremony.
certaine.
certifie.
cerusse white lead.
cesterne.
character the fashion of a letter.
chaunt * sing.
champion wide field.
chambering lightnesse.
charter a grant per forming.
chamberlaine.
chariot.
chancery.
chivalry knighthood.
chiefe.
cherubin order of Angels.
chirography gr. hand-writting.
christ annointed.
chirurgion gr.
choler gr. a humour causing anger.
chronicle gr. } history-
chronographer gr. } writer.
chronologie gr. story of times.
church faithfull people.
christall k. glasse.
cider drinke made of apples.
cinamon.
circle.
circuit.
citren.
city.
citizen.
circumcise to cut the privie skin.
circumference round circuit.
circumspect heedy.
circumlocution circumference of speech.
circumvent prevent.
civit.
civill.
clamorous ready to speake ill.
clemency gentlenesse.
client he that is defended.

cockatrice

cockatrice k. beaſt.
collect gather.
colleague companion.
collation recitall.
coadjutor helper.
cogitation thought.
colluſion deceit.
columne one ſide of a page diuided.
comedy gr. ſtage-play.
commencement a beginning.
comet gr. a blazing ſtarre.
commentary expoſition.
commodious profitable.
commotion rebellion.
communicate make partaker.
communion fellow-ſhip.
compact ioyned together.
compendious ſhort.
competitor hee that ſtandeth with me for an office.
compile gather and make.
complexion.
complices confederates.
compoſe make.
compoſition agréement.
comprehend containe.
compriſe, ſée comprehend.
concoct to digeſt meat.
concord agrée.
concordance agréement.
competent conuenient.
compromit to make agrée.
concavity hollownesſe.
compulſion force.
conceale.
conception conceiuing in the wombe.
concupiſcence deſire.
concurre agrée together.
condeſcend agrée vnto.
condigne worthy.
conduct guiding.
confeſſion compounding.
confederate, ſée compact.
conferre talke together.
conference communication
confidence truſt.
confirme eſtabliſh.
confiſcate forfeiture of goods.
conflict battell.
confound ouerthrow.
congeale harden.
congeſtion a heaping up
congregate gather together.
congruities, ſée concord.
conjunction ioyning together.
conjecture gheſſe.
conſent agréement.
concent harmony.
conſequence following.
conſecrate to make holy.
conſequent following.
conſerve keepe.
conſiſt ſtand.
conſolation comfort.
conſiſtory a place of ciuill iudgement.
conſort, ſée conſent.
conſpire agrée together for ill.
conſtrue expound.
conſult take counſell.
contagious that corrupteth.
contemplation meditation.
continent modeſt abſtaining.
contract make ſhort.
contradiction.

contribute bestow.
contrite sorrowfull.
contrition sorrow.
convert turne.
convict proved guilty.
convent bring before.
converse company with.
convocation calling together.
convulsion.
copartner fellow.
copious plentifull.
corps dead body.
corporall bodily.
corrasive fretting.
correspondent answerable.
corrigible easily corrected.
corroborate strengthen.
cover hidden place.
costive bound in body.
cosmography gr. description of the world.
counterpoise make levell.
countermaund command contrarie.
compunction pricking.
coffin a basket, or corpse chest.
creed the beleefe.
credence beleefe.
credulous easie to beleeve.
criminous faulty.
crucifie fastned to a crosse.
crocodile k. beast.
culpable blame worthy.
cubite a foot and a halfe.
cupboord.
cursorile running fast over.
cymball an instrument.
clyster, or glyster.
cypresse.
Deacon gr. provider for the poore.
debility weakenesse.
deafe that cannot heare.
dammage * losse.
decent comely.
decline fall away.
decision cutting away.
decorum comelinesse.
decypher describe.
dedicating, a denoting.
deduct take out.
defect want.
deflowre to dishonest.
defraud deceive.
deformed ill shapen.
define shew what it is.
degenerate be unlike his Ancestors.
dehort move from.
deity Godhead.
deity make like God,
delectation delight.
delicate dainty.
delude deceive.
deluge great flood.
delusion mockery.
demonstrate shew plainely.
denison freeman.
denounce declare sentence against.
depend hang upon.
deportation carrying away.
depose put from
deprive, see depose.
depute appoint.
deride mocke.
derive fetch from.

Deriva-

derivation taken from another.
derogate, ſée detract.
deſcribe ſet forth.
deſcend goe downe.
deſart wildernelle.
deſiſt leave off.
deteſt hate greatly.
detect bewray.
detract take from.
detriment loſſe.
detrude thruſt from.
devote given unto.
dexterity aptneſſe.
diabolicall divelish.
diademe Crowne.
diet manner of food.
dialogue gr. conference.
defame.
difficult hard.
dioceſſe gr. turisdiction.
dioceſan that hath turisdiction.
digeſt bring in order, ſée concoct.
dignity worthineſſe.
digreſſe turne from.
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution leſſening.
disburſe * lay out money.
diſcend, ſée deſcend.
diſciple ſcholler.
diſcipline inſtruction.
diſſent diſagrée.
diſcerne ſée.
diſcloſe diſcover.
diſcord diſagréement.
diſcuſſe, ſée diſlate.
disjoyne unioyne.
disfranchiſe take away frée dome.
diſmiſſe let paſſe.
diſloyall diſobedient.
diſparagement inequality of birth.
diſpenſe ſet frée.
diſperſe ſpread abroad.
diſpeople to unpeople a place.
diſcent from our Anceſtors.
diſſimilitude unlikeneſſe.
diſſolve unlooſe.
diſſolute careleſſe.
diſſonant diſagréeing.
diſtinguiſh put difference.
dice.
diſable make unable.
diſability unableneſſe,
diſannull make void.
diſputable queſtionable or doubtfull.
define.
diſconfit put to flight.
diſconfiture a putting to flight,
diſcipher lay open.
digeſtion bringing into order.
digreſſion going from the matter.
difficultie hardneſſe,
diffamation a ſlandering,
dimenſion meaſuring,
direction ordering,
diſſimulation diſſembling,
diſcourſe,
diſmember part one piece from another,
diſpoſition naturall inclination or ſetting in order.

dissipation scattering.
dissolution breaking.
distillation distilling or dropping downe.
distinct differing.
distinction making a difference.
divulgate make common.
dispoile take away by violence.
display spread abroad.
distracted troubled in mind.
distribution division.
disturbe disquiet.
disswade, see dehort.
ditty the matter of a Song.
divert turne from.
divine heavenly.
divinity heavenly doctrine.
diuturnity daylinesse.
doctrine learning.
dolour gricfe.
dolorous grievous.
docility easinesse to be taught.
dolphin k. of fish.
domesticall at home.
dominion } rule.
domination }
Eclipse gr. failing.
ecclesiasticall belonging to the Church.
edict commandement.
edifice building.
education bringing up.
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womanish.
efficacie force.
effusion powring fourth.
egresse forth going.
enhanse make greater.
election choise.
elect chosen.
eleganee fine speech.
elephant k. of beast.
emerods k. of disease.
elevate lift up.
embleme gr. picture.
emmot, or plimire.
empire government.
encroach.
enarration declaration.
encounter set against.
enduce move.
enimity } hatred
enmity }
enchant * bewitch.
enfranchise * make free.
enflame burne.
engrate presse upon.
enfigne flag of warre.
enormous out of square.
enterre lay in the earth.
enterlace put betweene.
environ compasse about.
epha k. of measure.
epitaph gr. the writing of a Tombe.
epitomie gr. the breefe of a booke.
epitomize gr. to make Epitomie.
epistle gr. a letter sent.
episcopall bishop-like.
epicure given to pleasure.
epilogue conclusion.
equinoctiall when the dayes

and

and nights are equall.
erect ſet up.
erronious full of errour.
eſcheat forfeit.
eſſence ſubſtance.
eſtimate eſteeme,
eternall everlaſting.
evangeliſt bringer of good tydings
evict overcome.
eunuch gr. gelded, or great Officer.
evocation calling forth.
exaſperate whet on.
exact perfect, or require with extremity.
exaggerate heape upon.
exaltation advancing.
except.
excurſion running out.
exceed.
excell.
exchequer office of receipts.
exclame cry out.
execrable curſed.
execute performe.
excrement dung.
exempt free.
exemplifie enlarge.
exhibit put up.
exile baniſh.
exorciſt gr. conjurer.
expedient fit.
expell put out.
expend conſider.
expedition haſte.
expect looke for.
expire end.
explicate declare.
exploit enterprize.
expulſion driving out.
exquiſite perfect.
extend ſpread forth.
extenuate leſſen.
extoll advance.
extort wring out.
extract draw out.
extempo:all } ſudden.
extemporarie }
Fabulous fained.
fact deed.
faction diviſion.
factious that maketh diviſion.
facility eaſineſſe.
falconer.
fallacie deceit.
fantaſie.
fatall by deſtiny.
feſtivall feaſt day.
feſtivity mirth.
female. } the ſhe.
feminine }
fertill fruitfull.
fervent hot.
feaver ague.
figurative by ſignes.
finally laſtly.
firmament skie.
flagon great wine pot.
flexible eaſily bent.
flegme one of the humors.
fluxe diſeaſe of ſcowring.
fornication uncleanneſſe betweene ſingle perſons.
fortification ſtrengthning.
fountaine head ſpring.
fortitude valiantneſſe.
fragments reliques.

fragility brittlenesse.
fragrant swéet smelling.
fraternitie brotherhod.
fraudulent deceitfull.
frequent often.
frivolous vaine.
frontlet k. head attire.
fructifie make fruitfull.
frustrate make voyd.
frugall thrifty.
fugitive runnagate.
function calling.
funerall burfall.
furbusher, dreſſer.
furious raging.
future time to come.
Garboile bur-burly.
garner corne-chamber.
gemme precious ſtone.
gentilitie } gentry.
generoſitie }
gentile a heathen.
generation off-ſpring.
gender.
genealogie gr. generation.
genitor father.
geſture.
gyves fetters.
ginger.
gourd k. plant.
gorget.
gorgeous.
goſpel glad tydings.
geometrie gr. Art of meaſuring.
gradation by ſteps.
graduate that hath taken degrée.
gratifie to pleaſure.
gratis freely.
guardian * keeper.
gulgh deep pole.
Habilitie } ableneſſe.
or
abilitie }
habitable able to be dwelt in.
habit apparell.
harbinger ſent before to prepare.
harmonie gr. muſicke.
hallelujah praiſe the Lord.
heraulds Kings meſſengers.
hautie loftie.
hebrew from Hebers ſtocke.
heathen, ſée gentile.
helmet head-péece.
heretike } that hold hereſie.
hereticall }
homage worſhip.
hoſanna ſave I pray thée.
horrour fearefull, ſorrowfull.
hoſtage pledge.
hoſt Armie.
hoſtilitie hatred.
hymne gr. ſong.
humane gentle.
humiditie moyſture.
hypocrite gr.
hyſope.
Ideot gr. unlearned.
idolatry gr. falſe worſhip.
jealous.
Jeſus Saviour.
ignominy reproach.
illegitimate unlawfull borne.
illuſion mockery.
imbecillitie weakeneſſe.
imbarke.

imme-

immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without measure.
immortall everlasting.
impeach accuse.
immunitie free ome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the Crowne.
imperfection unperfectnesse.
impenitent unrepentant.
impiety ungodlinesse.
impose lay upon.
impression Printing.
impudent shamelesse.
impugne disprove.
impute reason.
impunitie without punishment.
impropriation making proper.
immanitie beastly cruelty.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incence k. offering.
incence to stirre up.
incident happening.
inchant bewitch.
inclination moving.
incline leane unto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible unsufferable.
incongruity without agreement.
incontinent presently, or unchast.
incurre runne into.
indemnitie without losse.
indignitie unworthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce move.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernall belonging to hell.
infirmitie weakenesse.
inflamation inflaming.
infinite without number.
influence a flowing in.
informe give notice.
ingrave carve.
ingredience entrance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibite forbid.
inhibition forbidding.
injunction committing.
injurious wrongfull or hurtfull.
innovate make new.
innovation making new.
inordinate out of order.
insinuate crepe in.
inspire breathe into.
insolent proud.
instigation provoking.
institute appoint.
intercept prevent.
intercession going betweene. or making intreaty.
interchange exchange.
intercourse mutuall accesse.
interest loane.
interline.

intermedle deale with.
intermingle mingle with.
intermiſſion fore-flowing.
interpreter expounder.
interrogation a queſtion aſking.
interrupt breake off.
in ricate inwrapped.
introduction entrance.
intrude to thruſt in violently.
invincible not to be won.
irruption breaking off.
irrevocable not to be recalled.
irreprehenſibl without reproof
Iſraelite of Iſrael.
judiciall belonging to iudgement.
jubile yeere of ioy.
juror ſworne man.
iuice.
juſtifie approve.
lapidary ſkilfull in ſtones.
largeſſe or largis liberality.
laſcivious wanton.
laud praiſe.
laurell Bay-tree.
laxative looſe.
legacie gift by will or ambaſſage.
legion hoaſt.
legate Ambaſſage.
legerdemain light-handed.
leproſie k. of diſeaſe.
libertine looſe in religion.
lethargie k. drowſie diſeaſe.
licentious taking liberty.
lieutenant Deputy.
limitation appointment.
literature learning.
lingell Shoemakers thread.
linguiſt skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
lore law.
lotary caſting of lots.
loyall obedient.
lunaticke wanting of wits.
Magician uſing witchcrafts.
magiſtrate Gouernour.
magnanimitie.
magnificence ſumptuouſneſſe.
malady diſeaſe.
malicious.
male contented diſcontented.
maligne hate.
manicles fetters.
manger.
maranatha acurſed.
manumiſſe ſet free.
march goe in array.
mart fayre.
martiall warlike.
marcheſſe borders.
margent edge of a booke.
marrow.
martyr gr. witneſſe.
matron ancient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.
mechanicall gr. handicraft.
mediocrity meaſure.
medicine.
mercement.
mediator advocate.
mercer.
mercis.
meditate muſe.
menſtruous defiled.
melancholy gr. humour of

solitarinesse.
melodious sweet sounding.
meritorious that serveth.
method gr. order.
metaphor gr. similitude.
ministration ministring.
militant warring.
minority under age.
monastery college of Monks.
miraculous marvelous.
mirrour a looking glasse.
mitigate allwage.
mixion mingling.
mixture, *idem.*
mobility moving.
modest sober.
moderate temperate.
moderne of our time.
motty balse.
moment weight, or sudden.
momentary sudden.
monarch gr. one ruling all.
moote argue.
monument antiquity.
moralitie civill behaviour.
mortall that endeth.
mortuary due for the dead.
motive cause moving.
mortifie kill.
mountaine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changeable.
mustachios upper lips haire.
malmsey.
muse goodnesse of learning.
mutation change.
myrrhe k. of sweet gum.
mysticall that hath a mystery in it.
mystery hidden secret.
Native borne.
narration declaration.
nere.
necessity.
navigation sayling.
Nephew.
nerve sinew.
negligence.
neuter of neither side
nicholaitan gr. an Heretick from Nicholas.
negromancie gr. blacke Art.
nonage under age.
non suit not following.
novice.
notifie give knowledge.
numeration numbring.
nutriment nourishment.
Obeysance obedience.
oblation offering.
oblike crooked.
oblinious forgetfull.
obstinate froward.
obscure darke.
obstruction stopping.
obtuse dull.
occidentall belonging to the West.
odious hatefull.
odour smell.
odoriferous sweet smelling.
officious dutifull.
oliver place of Olives.
omnipotent almighty.
operation working.
opportunity fitnesse.
oppose set against.
opprobrious reproachfull.

erdure dung,
originall beginning,
oracle a ſpéech from God
ordination ordaining
orphane without parents
orthographie gr. true writing
oſtentation boaſting
overplus more then néedeth
pacifie quiet
pamphlet a ſmall Treatiſe
pantofle ſlipper
paradiſe gr. place of pleaſure
paraphraſe gr. expoſition
paramour amorous Lover
parable ſimilitude
parcell
parget
partiall
partition diviſion
paſſion ſuffering
paſſe-over one of the Iewes feaſts
patheticall gr. vehement
patriark gr. chiefe Father
patrimony Fathers gift
patronage defence
patronize defend
pavilion * Tent
paucitie fewneſſe
pavement
peccavi I haue offended
peculiar proper
penſive ſorrowfull
pentecoſt gr. Whitſuntide
perceive
peregrination tourneying in a ſtrange Land
peremptory reſolute
perfect
period end
perillous * dangerous
permit ſuffer
permutable changeable
perpetuity a continuance
perplexity trouble, griefe
perſecute } continue.
perſiſt }
perſevere }
perſpicuous evident
participate partake
pervert overthrow
perruke haire laid forth
perverſe froward
pedegree a ſtocke
petition prayer
phantaſie imagination
pheaſant
phariſee one of that ſect
phyſiognomy knowledge by the viſage
phyſick.
phraſe gr. forme of ſpeech
phrenzie gr. madneſſe
philoſophie gr. ſtudy of wiſedome
pigeon
pirate ſea-robber
piety godlineſſe
pillage ſpoile in warre
pilot * Maſter-guider of a ſhip
plaintiffe the complainant
planet gr. wandring ſtarre
plauſible pleaſing
plenitude fulneſſe
Plume feather
plurality more than one
policie

poitrell

poitrel ornament for a horſe breaſt.
poet gr. verſe maker.
poetreſſe a woman poet.
poliſh decke.
pollute defile.
pomegranate k. of fruit.
ponderous weighty.
populous full of people.
poſtſcript written after.
protract deferre.
popular pleaſing the people.
preamble foreſpeech.
precept.
predeceſſor.
predeſtinate appoint before.
precious.
precinct compaſſe.
predominant ruling.
preface, ſee preamble.
preiudice hurt.
preiudicate foreſtalled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparative preparation.
prepoſterous diſordered.
prerogative priviledge.
presbytery gr. elderſhip.
preſcript decree.
preſcription limitation.
preſt ready.
primitive firſt.
priority.
priſtine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monſtrous.
proceed.
profound deepe.
prophane ungodly.
prognoſticate foretell.
progeny off-ſpring.
prohibit forbid.
prologue, ſee preface.
prolixe tedious.
prompt ready.
promulgation, ſee publication.
propitiatory ſacrifice to pacifie.
propoſe propound.
propriety property.
prorogue put off.
Proſtitute ſet open for unclenneſſe
propheſie fore-tell or expound.
prophet gr. he that propheſieth.
proſpect a ſight a farre off.
proweſſe valiantneſſe.
proſe that writing which is not verſe.
proſelyte gr. ſtranger converted.
proſtrate fall downe.
protect defend.
provocation prouoking.
provident foreſeeing.
prudence wiſedome.
pſalme heavenly ſong.
pſalmograph } writer of
pſalmiſt } pſalmes.
pſalter booke of pſalmes.
publiſh ſet abroad.
publike open.
publican tole-gatherer.
publication publiſhing.
purgatorie place of purging.

purſuit * followving.
puiſſance * powerfull,
putrifie corrupt.
Quadran. le foure cornered.
quadrant foure ſquared.
queach thicke heape.
quinteſſence chiefe vertue.
quotidian daily.
Rapacity.
rapine violent catching.
ratifie eſtabliſh.
reall.
receipt.
receit.
recogniſance acknowledge.
recoile * goe backe.
reconcile bring into favour.
recreate refreſh.
redeeme buy againe.
redemption buying againe.
refection refreſhing.
reflection calling backe.
referre put over.
refuge ſuccour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment gouernement.
regiſter calender.
reject caſt away.
rejoynder.
reiterate repeat.
relate report.
relation reporting.
relapſe backe-ſliding.
relaxation refreſhing.
relinquiſh forſake.
remit forgive.
remiſſe looſe.
remorſe pricke of conſcience.
renovate renew.
renounce * forſake.
repaſt food.
repell put backe.
repeale callbacke.
repoſe put truſt in.
repreſſe put downe.
repulſe putting backe.
repugnancie contrariety.
repugnant contrary.
repute account.
reſigne give over.
reſtauration reſtoring.
reſume take againe.
revoke call backe.
rhetorick Art of Eloquence.
rhetoritian gr. ſkilfull in Rhetorick.
rheume gr.
rogue.
ruinous ready to fall.
rudiment firſt inſtruction.
rupture breach.
ruſticall clownish.
Sabbath reſt.
ſacrilege Church-robbing.
ſacrament holy ſigne or oath.
ſacrifice.
ſaducee k. ſectary.
ſafe conduit ſafe keeping.
ſaint holy one.
ſanctification holineſſe.
ſalubritie wholeſomneſſe.
ſanctitie.
ſanctimony holineſſe.
ſanctuary holy place.
ſandals gr. ſlippers.
ſapience wiſedome.
ſatiety fulneſſe.
ſatyre nipping verſe.

saturity fulnesse.
savage wilde.
sauce.
scalpe pate.
scarifie lance a sore.
scepter signe of rule.
schisme breach.
schismaticke that moveth a schisme.
scripture writing.
scruple doubt.
scrupulous full of doubts.
scourge.
scurrilitie lewde is scoffing.
seclude shut out.
sectarie, see schismaticke.
secondary the second.
seduce deceive.
sedulitie diligence.
seigniory Lordship.
seminary a nursery.
senator Alderman.
sensible easily felt.
sense.
sensuall brutish.
sepulchre grave.
sequele following.
sequester put to an indifferent man.
service.
sergeant.
servitude bondage.
servile slavish.
severitie sharpenesse.
sexe kind.
significant plainely signifying
simplicity plainenesse.
sinister unhappy.
situation placing.
slaughter.
slice.
sluce.
soare mount high.
sociable fellow-like.
solace comfort.
solution unlooking.
society fellowship.
solicite move.
summary briefe.
sophister caviller.
sorcery.
soveraigne chiefe.
spacious large.
specifie signifie.
speciall.
spicery.
spleene gr. milt.
spongeous like a spong.
spruce.
squinancie k. disease.
station standing.
stabilitie sureneſſe.
stillatory a distilling place.
stipendary that serveth for wages.
studious diligent.
stile manner of speech.
submisse lowly.
suborne procure false witnesse.
prescribe write under.
substract } take from
subtract }
substitute deputie.
subtill crafty.
subversion overthrowing.
succeed follow.
suggest prompt.

sulphure brimstone.
summarily briefly.
superficies upper side.
superfluous needlesse.
superscription writting above.
supplant overthrow.
support beare up.
supposition supposing.
suppresse.
superiour higher.
supremacie chiefe dome.
surcharge overcharge.
surmount exceed.
surcingle.
suspence.
surplus see overplus.
survive overlive.
synagogue place of assembly.
sycophant tale-bearer.
synode a generall assembly.
Tabernacle tent.
temerarious rash
temerity rashnesse.
temperature temperatenesse.
temperate keeper a meane.
temperance sobriety.
temple a church.
tempestuous boysterous.
temporize to serve the time.
temporary for a time.
terrestriall earthly.
tenuity smalnesse.
tetrarch gr. government of a fourth part.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite shade.
timerous fearefull.
tertian every other day.
testification witnessing.
theologie gr. divinity.
thyme k. heath.
tractable easie to handle.
tractate a treatise.
tragedy a solemne play.
tradition delivering from one to another.
traffique bargaining.
transfigure change.
transitory soone passe away.
tranquillity quietnesse.
transfer convey over.
transforme tranfigure.
transgresse breake.
translate turne.
transport carry over.
transpose change.
triangle three cornered.
tribunall iudgement seat.
tripartite three fold.
triviall common.
tribe company.
trompe deceive.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conquest.
tributes.
truce peace.
turbulent.
tympany k. dropsie.
Vacant void.
valour courage.
vanquish overcome.
vapour moisture.
vendable salable.
venerable worshipfull.
versifie make verses.
venerable fleshly.

Vesture } garment.
vestiment }
vice.
vicious.
view.
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten many victories.
vineyard orchard of grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
visitation going to see.
vision sight.
ulcer bile.
union unity.
unite ioyne.
universall generall.
urine stale.
unsatiable that hath not enough
vocation calling.
volubility swiftnesse.
voluptuous given to pleasure.
urbanity courtesie.
usurp take unlawfull authority.
utility profit.
vulgar common.

Wages.
wager.
weight.
wrought.

FINIS.

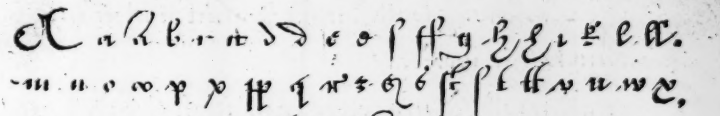
To the Reader.

I Purpoſed (gentle Reader) ſomewhat here to have ſpoken, touching the true forming and ſignification of *Derivatives* and *Compounds*, as thoſe that begin with *Diſ, Circum, Tranſ, In, &c.* and end in *ly, tie, on, ons, able, ible, &c.* but ſpeciall occaſion hath for the preſent altered my purpoſe. Alſo I crave pardon for many faults eſcaped, eſpecially in the Table, many words being miſplaced and the character miſtaken. But I hope the learned will with favour ſee my purpoſe; and the unskilfull reape the fruit, untill opportunity may ſerve to reforme it.

If, notwithſtanding any former reaſons, thou doubteſt that thy little childe may have ſpoyled his Booke before it be learned; thou maiſt fitly divide it at the end of the ſecond Booke, or thou maiſt reſerve faire the written Copies untill he can read.

If thou thinke me, either for hardneſſe of rule, or length of matter, unfit for children; plentifull experience in very young ones (beleeve him that hath tryed) doth daily confute thee. Therefore to diſlike, before thou haſt either tryed or diligently read were either to be raſh or unkind.

Farewell.



In the name of the father and of the sonne and of the holy ghoste amen.

My soule cleaveth to the dust: O quicken thou me according to thy worde.

I haue acknowleged my wayes, and thou heardest me: O teache me thy statutes.

Make me to vnderstande the waye of thy commaundements: and so shall I talke of thy wonderous workes.

My soule melteth away for very heauynes, comforte thou me according vnto thy worde.

Take from me the waye of lying, and cause thou me to make vse of thy lawe.

I haue chosen the way of truth, and thy iudgements haue I layde before me.

I haue stycked vnto thy testimonies, O Lorde confounde me not.

I will runne the waye of thy commaundements when thou hast set my heart at libertie.

JENKINSON COLLECTION CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

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